IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 56,045.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
IN HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
30th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6990	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8400	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6990	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6990	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6990	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8400	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6990	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6990	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6990	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6990	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6990	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
TO MARSEILLES,	591 or 495	891 or 742-8
,, LONDON	617 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.
*Elysia	6368	J. A Coverley	24th Feb.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April
Scindia	5106	Wm Kelso	21st April
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd May
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	2 2nd May

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 4th September	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 5th sept.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 4th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeran and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,, 18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,, 2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,, 16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara" 5,192 tons, on or about 30th August 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Polynesien	6385	Lalande	24th Sept
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	19th Nov.
Nera Lassince	5685	.....	17th Dec

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

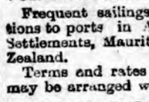
One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	30th Aug.
P. di Piemonte	6365	....	17th Sept.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov.
....	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1914.
....	6000	.....	7th Jan.
....	6000	.....	4th Feb.
....	6000	.....	4th Mar.
....	6000	.....	1st April
....	6000	.....	29th ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May
....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on Application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 530. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	17th Sept. 1913
Markgref	3680	Jantzen	2nd Oct. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1913.

BANKS.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 30,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA.

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interset allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up)	,,	25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)...	,,	36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up ..	Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	,, ,,	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	,, ,,	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay,	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED

Calcutta	Colombo	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities,

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyoang	Tiltung
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—Gresham Buildings.

PAID UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,00,000

Banking business of every description transacted.

PRESENT RATE for SHORT DEPOSITS.

Payable in 15 day's notice 2½ per cent. under Bank Rate.
Payable at 30 days' notice 2 per cent under Bank Rate.
Payable at 60 days' notice 1 per cent. under Bank Rate.

NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912 ..	Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, ,, ...	Rs.	24,00,000
31st July ,, ...	Rs.	52,00,000
30th December ,, ...	Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.),
London, Manager

BRITISH MAKE.

HALF A DOZEN OF OUR STANDARD DESIGN.

IN GOLD

GOLD SAFETY BROOCH, Ivy leaf set whole Pearl ...	Rs.	7 8
GOLD BROOCH, HORSE-SHOE: in velvet lined case	Rs.	9 8
GOLD SAFETY TIE PIN, flat pattern	Rs.	4 0
GOLD BANGLE, solid Bamboo pattern, in case ...	Rs.	40 0
GOLD COLLAR CLIPS, per pair	Rs.	7 8
GOLD SCARF PIN, twisted rope, Heart shape ...	Rs.	5 8

IN SILVER

STERLING SILVER PHOTOGRAPH FRAME, Cabinet	Rs.	6 0
STERLING SILVER BABY'S RATTLE, ivory ring ...	Rs.	3 4
STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE. CASE, curved pattern	Rs.	16 0
STERLING SILVER MOUNTED PIN CUSHION, Elephant or Pig	Rs.	3 0
STERLING SILVER CARD CASE, Gentleman's size	Rs.	10 0
STERLING SILVER PENCIL CASE, for flat cedar ...	Rs.	1 8

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH-MAKERS, ENGRAVERS,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOFORTES, TYPEWRITERS, NAPIER CARS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

			Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)		per bottle..	1	4
Do.	in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do.	do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do.	do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do.	do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..			1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle ..			2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle			1	8

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA FEVER AND INFLUENZA.

THE OLD REMEDY THAT IS STILL THE MOST CERTAIN CURE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

On Sale everywhere. Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian steamer "CAPRI," from KOBE, HONGKONG, and SINGAPORE, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 26th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of the cargo landed at Victoria Dock No. 16 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo otherwise they will not be entertained.

No survey will be allowed after the removal of the goods from the landing Shed.

G. FERRERO,
Agent,
Societa N. Di S. Marittimi.
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 (Rupees six only), per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, will be paid on or after the 4th September, 1913, to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's register on the 21st August, 1913.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
For The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.
"Villa Ghita", Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, 28th August, 1913.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL AND BENGAL, S. AFRICAN, AUSTRALIAN, JAPANESE OR OTHER SEABORNE COAL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive up-to 4 o'clock standard time, on the afternoon of the 20th September, 1913, Tenders for the SUPPLY of 124,000 tons or any part of 124,000 tons of Bengal Railborne Coal into wagons at Pit's mouth to be delivered in monthly quantities as follows :—

During March, April and May 1914, 10,000 tons each month.
During June 1914, 8,000 tons.
During July, August, September, October and November. 1914, 13,000 tons each month.
During December 1914 and January and February 1915, 7,000 tons each month.

2. Also for 110,000 tons of Bengal or other Coal suitable for Locomotive purposes to be delivered overside steamer in Bombay Harbour in the following monthly quantities:—

During March and April 1914, 8,000 tons each month.
During May to October 1914 both inclusive, 10,000 each month.
During November and December 1914, 9,000 each month.
During January and February 1915, 8,000 each month.

3. The coal must be of the best quality either hand-picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting fire will be accepted. No bought coal allowable.

4. Forms of tenders, specifications, etc. may be obtained from the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of 8 annas per copy,

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay,
28th August, 1913.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1913, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1913, at 10-30 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1913.

H. R. GREAVES,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Four Per Cent. Debenture Loan for Rs. 70 lakhs repayable in Thirty years.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO noon on *MONDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER* 1913.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council by an order No. 117 Marine, dated the 26th August, 1913, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 27th August, 1913, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee and Sterling Loans at present outstanding, with Loans from Government, and with any further Loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested, or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

By Bengal Government Notification No. 855 J, dated the 4th March 1913, the Indian Trust Act as amended by Act III of 1908, has been extended to the province of Bengal.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half-yearly on the 18th day of March and the 18th day of September, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 18th March 1913.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 84 of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the Loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' office, and the balance 98 per cent. must be paid on or before the 17th day of September, 1913. Interest will accrue from the 18th September, 1913. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 17th day of September.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office, Koila Ghat Street, up to noon on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen or from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Offg. Secretary.
27th August, 1913.

If printed forms are not used, tenders should be made in the form given below and be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Debenture Loan".

To
THE SECRETARY,

To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, I/We the undersigned hereby apply for ——— Debentures of Rs. ——— each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 27th August 1913, and I/We send herewith a receipt for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures and I/We undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 17th day of September 1913.

The amount I/We undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. ——— per cent.

Signature ———
Address ———
Dated ——— 1913.

*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st September 1913, the timings of Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered.

2. From that date the Punjab Mail will leave Bombay at 17-15 and arrive Delhi at 21-0. Between Delhi and Lahore the Up and Down Punjab Mails will run via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur Passengers for the D. U. K. Railway will have to change at Delhi unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

3. The 5 Down Punjab Mail train that starts from Bombay on the 30th August, 1913, will on arrival at Delhi Junction at 23 hours on 31st August 1913 run to Lahore via Ghaziabad, Meerut and Saharanpur instead of via the D. U. K Railway. Passengers for Stations on the D. U. K. Railway will have to change into the E. I. Railway train on arrival at Delhi Junction unless occupying the Kalka through carriage.

4. Further particulars can be obtained from sheet time tables exhibited at stations or from the undersigned,

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
OF
SATAN—THE RED DEVIL
AND OUR PRESENT
VARIETY PROGRAMME.

We beg to announce the special engagement
OF
MR. G. GUISE
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
WHO PLAYED THE ROLE OF
CHARLEY'S AUNT
IN DALLAS COMPANY.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

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If you are told it's "Sold out," please give an order for a copy to be delivered each month, or, if you prefer it, you can have a copy each month,

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Just send your full name and address, and enclose stamps or a money order to the value of 3/-, and post it to—The Subscription Department,

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THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc, thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India.)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

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TO-NIGHT!

NEW PROGRAMME. 3 STAR DRAMAS.

A DAUGHTER OF THE RED-SKINS.
A Thrilling and Exciting American War Drama.

LADY GODIVA
A Splendid Historical Picture-Portrayal, after the Poem by Lord Tennyson.

THELLY'S HEART. Coloured Drama. | WIFFLES IN A PANIC. Laughter all the way.

3 SHOWS OF 1¼ HOURS.
7 to 8-15 ; 8-30 to 9-45 ; 10 to 11-15.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

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Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission
Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

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HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 413, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
COSSAGE'S SOAPS.

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HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.
Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

WANTED.—A RELIABLE ELECTRICIAN to take charge of a small installation. Must be able to attend to lighting fans and motors. Write stating full particulars to Box No. 952 care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6', C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper

THE KULU FRUIT GARDENS OF THE GARH ESTATE.
PROFESSOR COLONEL RENNICK.

BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra District.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Japan mail steamer Penang Maru, 3,274 tons, Captain S. Murazuni, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 25th July, with a general cargo.

The Hausa Line steamer Schildturm, 3,186 tons, Captain Kleppenburg, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J. Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with a general cargo, and 3 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Sparta, N. McNeil, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Amatonga, 2,093 tons, Captain A. Wooster, sailed yesterday for Hull and Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathgyle, 2,837 tons, Captain P. Brown, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, will sail to-day for Angerhead, Java, with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 27th August, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S For ... ...Capt Caulfield ... R Navy
H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn..... .....R N
H M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis...R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 28

Baron Cawdor...2764 Oaskie ...W and A G Co
Barrie .....1613 Fisher ..Arab Stm Ld
Bankura.....1203 Whytehead M M and Co
China ... ..4169 Toogue.....China...P & O Co
Cy of Glasgow...4185 Wilson...K Nixon and Co
Capri.....4200 Partunato .....M Italiana
Islami .....1604 Hughes... .. T M & Co
Invercip.....2896 Glasson.....T M and Co
Khosrou.....2110 Hannah .....Jeddah ....
T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Kirklee... .. ..2275 Currie..... .....
Nurani... ..2470 Atkin .....T M and Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elton .....M M and Co
Penang Maru...3274 Murazzani ...N Y Kaisha
Saxed..... .. 157 Bonafield.....Port Said.....
Arab Stm Ld
Strathearn.....2845 Braddon ....K N & Co
Siagu... .. ...1912 Morrison ...Rgoon.....
S Wallace Co
Sutherland...2277 Longstaff ...The Bombay Co
Sydney.....2199 Lorigen.....M M and Co
Saugata.....3348 Scott .....M M and Co
Uhenfels ...3568 Olbroon ...W & A G and Co
Ujina .....3426 Hill .....M M and Co
Urlana .....3383 Pratt.....M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wartenfels					
	2334	Beimers	.....	Karachi	...
				29-8	..W & A G & Co
B Banca	3791	Garwood	...Port Said	31-8	...
					P and O Co
C&R Chindwara	3107	Brown	..	Calcutta	..1-9
					M M and Co
D&E Chanda	3960	Cunningham	..	A'werp	
				3-9	.. M M & Co
H Brin Khuru	2440	Proctor	...Dunkirk	...	
				3-9	...K N & Co.
K President	3086	Schutt	... Durban	...	2-9
					A Strandes and Co
M Constafels	3383	Sacken	..W & A G & Co		
N Orsolo	2849	Chiesay	...Venice	...S N Co	
O Redbridge	2444	Vassey	.....Genoa	...4-9	
					W and A G and Co
P Strathgyle	2337	Brown	...Philadelphia		
				24-8	...I F & Co
Mossineo	994	Fanning	...T Morrison & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula ..3423 Oliver ...Java...1-9 M M and Co
2 Massilia .....3210 Thomson...L'pool...3-9
W and A G and Co
3 Port Said .....2381 Batto ..Genoa... ..31-8
M Italiana
3 Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...Dunkirk...26-8
K N and Co
4 Bassano...2762 Boxhall...Karachi... 1-9
J Finlay & Co
5 Maria Valerie...2113 Galovich A L S N Co
5 Strathcarron .....2606 Hutchinson .....
Baltimore 28-8...T M & Co
6 City of Sparta...3488 McNeil...Karachi .
29-8...K N & Co
7 Rysbergen..... ..... Burgen... .....
8 Mariscotai... ...4775 Sednas .....Trieste...
1-9...A L S N Co
9 Iran .....4066 Peabody ...Dunkirk . 2-9 ..
K N and Co
9 Assaye...4359 Coldwell...Shanghai...27-8
P and O Co
10 & 11 City of York.....5022 Bumuer... 30-6
K N and Co
12&13 Arabia .....4098 Palmer...London .....
12&13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...London...23-8
P & O Co
14 Lingsa .....951 Manley .....Karachi 29-8
M M & Co
15 Schildturm...3096 Cleppenburg...Philadelphia ..W and A G and Co
16 Amatonga ...2093 Wooster...L'pool...28-8
K N & Co

H W P D

Satranji.....547 Hossin.....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati .....524 Samtoodin.....M'gos.....
Bo S N Co

Offside b.

Kanaler .....1863 Scoapp...A Strandes & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
28	Penang Maru	Murazani...	Kobe July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
28	Pankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf
	Dwarka ...	Moxon ..	Basrah
	Strathcarron	Hitcheson	Baltimore
	Amatonga ...	Wooster ...	Hull
	Hild.....	Salvesen...	Bangkok

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Urlana, Pratt, for Java.
" City of Sparta, McNeil, for Liverpool.
" Strathgyle, Brown, for Philadelphia.
" Schildturm Kleppenburg, for Philadelphia

The steamer Penang Maru for Kobe &c. began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, left Suez on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall, outward bound, left Suez on the 27th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 6th prox.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Ichia, from Bombay left Suez, for Genoa on the 28th instant.

The Marittima Italiana Co's steamer Principe di Piemonte, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—12 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Massilia s—387 cwts wheat sweeping, 70 cwts wheat flour, D Tejpal ; 50 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 1,678 cwts linseed oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co ; 24 bales wool, P Moorlidher ; 282 cwts savri cottonseed, M Chagpal ; 34 bales wool, H Chogmal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—306 cwts staves of empty hogsheads in shooks, 120 cwts ends of empty hogsheads, 127 cwts iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 366 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5 tons waste rubber, Robert Park and Co ; 10,660 cwts cottonseed, 3,960 cwts massoor ,Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Strathearn s—4,000 cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schildturm s—105 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverjee and Co; 40 bales gunny wrappers, Soloman Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—194 bales cotton, 2130 cwts linseed, Ralli Brhs; 3,900 cwts Indians bone pieces, Croft Moddy and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 201 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Crostafels —2001 cwts castorseed, J M Bilimoria and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Crostafels s—2,000 cwts mowraseed, A Bloscheck and Co; 55 bales cottonseed, James Finlay and Co; 603 bales cotton Soloman Bros; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Crostafels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—39 cwts gingelliyseed, John Fachiri; 970 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 818 cwts bone sinews, J Livingstone and Co; 495 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Maria Valerie s—10 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad s—1 bale woollen carpets, E G Fulep; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 28.

Steamer Kirklee from Manchester Agents—James Finlay and Co ; 81,488 bricks, 84 casks 12 bags tiles, 844 casks china clay, 9 bales 7 cases 19 coils rope, 145 drums sulphide of sodium, 145 drums sodo caustic, 20 kegs 250 bags soda bicarb, 200 bags 15 casks soda ash, 62 casks chloride of zinc, 30 bags 60 kegs glauber salt, 30 drums disinfecting florid, 10 kegs aniline salt, 10 cases aniline colours, 63 drums bleaching powder, 12 cases window glass, 25 barrels resins,9 cases lampware,16 cases locks, 24 bundles buckets, 10 cases leather, 727 cases whisky, 35 cases wine, 30 hogs heads, ale and stout, 8 bundles 134 loose copper rods, 2 loose yellow metal plates, 28 loose 22 bundles 1 case yellow rods, 3,437 cases spelter, 12 barrels oil, 10 drums cylinder oil, 16 drums turbine oil, 4 drums 10 barrels lubricating oil, 42 kegs grease, 18 cases oil cloth, 630 kegs 4 casks paint; 5 casks 50 kegs red lead. 59 kegs 7 casks white lead, 30 drums turpentine, 40 drums varnish, 3 cases copal varnish 15 cases paraffin wax, 2 cases 177 bales paper, 913 bales newspaper, 200 barrels, coal pitch,25 runlets coal tar, 1 case bacon, 1 case biscuits, 1 case provisions, 12 case sauce, 85 case confectionery, 10 kegs olive oil, 3 casks 112 drums, 272 cases soap, 47 cases toilet soap, 96 barrels tallow, 467 cases 279 bales cotton yarn, 813 bales 2263 cases cotton goods, 295 cases bleached goods, , 52 cases printed goods, 21 cases 10 bales dyed goods, 414 bales grey goods, 5 cases cotton and linnen goods, 12 cases linnens, 4 cases cotton and silk goods, 90, cases 99 bales catton and woolen goods 100 bales 121 cases woollen goodi, 20 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 20 cases umbrellas.

Steamer Sydney from Noumea Agents C D M Maritimes—109 cases tea, 1 case brandy.

Steamer Penag Maru from Kobe, Agents N Y Kaisha—103 cases clocks, 86 cases refined camphor, 40 buckets gambier 10 cases china roots, 2 cases casiia oil, 2 cases pepperment oil, 20 cases kajupate oil, 82 cases glass bangles, 26 cases glass beads, 23 cases glass bottles, 723 cases glassware, 18 cases lampware, 255 bags beans, 1 case medicines, 35 cases pines, 186 cases gum benjamin, 10 bundles gunnies, 29 bundles old copper 179 rolls mattings, 10 cases paper, 190 bales strawboards, 383 bags sago flour, 2 cases 9 packages provisions, 209 bags betelnuts 12 bagas tapioca, 409 bundles ginger, 2 cases soap, 14 cases toilet soap, 282 cases 50 packages tea, 398 cases cotton goods, 157 cases cotton, yarn, 153 cases spun silk yarn, 14 cases silk goods, 76 cases cotton hosiery, 1 case cigars, 5 cases umbrellas, 200 bags refined sugar, 100 bags sugar candy, 584 sleepers, 5,500 planks.

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WEATHER IN INDIA.

DEPRESSION FORMING IN NORTH OF BAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The disturbed conditions in North-west India are passing away and the rainfall has been lighter in Gujarat, the Punjab and Kashmir. Both monsoon currents are weak, but the formation of a depression appears to be progressing in the north of the Bay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the South-West Punjab, Gujarat and the Konkan; fairly general in Orissa, Behar, the East and North Punjab, Kashmir and Malabar ; and local in Upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces and the Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also have occurred in Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, East Rajputana, Mysore, South-east Madras, and on the north Madras coast.

Mergui and Rangoon report two inches; Tavoy, four; Moulemin, one and a half; Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu, Myitkyana and Dibrugarh, one; Cherrapunji, four; Jalpaiguri, one and a half; Cuttack, one; Naya Dumka, Bareilly and Sialkot, three-quarters; Rawalpindi, two; Muree, one; Khushab and Cherat, a half; Gulmarg, two; Fort Sandeman, a quarter; and Mount Abu, three-quarters.

Forecast.—A further decrease of rainfall in North-west India.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G. Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	7·23	72·69	73·54
Thursday, 28th Aug ...	0·26	0·10	0·10
Total.....	76 49	72 79	73·64

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. August 24.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. 1911.	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill,	0·18	61·43	41·49	44·95

BOOT FACTORY, SION. Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 28th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 90	74 53

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Peshire (27th)	97·3	83·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	99·3	79 3	...	0.00
Muskat (27th)	102 8	86·6	...	0·0
Multan ...	85·3	76 0	0·17	10·06
Rawalpindi ...	76·4	68·6	2·36	?
Lahore ...	82 4	73·7	0 09	17·64
Sirsa ...	90·8	75·0	...	15·78
Ambala ...	91·5	74·9	0·10	28·17
Delhi ...	95·0	78·8	...	12·80
Agra ...	96·0	78·0	...	6·99
Mainpuri ...	91·3	...	...	8·61
Jhansi ...	94·1	74·5	...	8 40
Cawnpore ...	80·6	76·5	...	15·80
Allahabad ...	90·6	78·0	...	19·42
Jacobabad ...	90·1	75·4	...	2·35
Karachi ...	82 5	75·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	85 6	72·4	...	9·32
Jaipur ...	92·7	71·1	...	11·42
Kotah ...	88·6	72·6	...	14·16
Bhuj ...	81 0	72 0	0·04	32 66
Dwarka ...	79·8	77 2	0·12	15·74
Verawal ...	81·6	77·3	...	24·36
Rajkot ...	78·6	71 8	0·73	26·29
Bhavnagar Para.	86 0	73·8	0·40	31·78
Surat ...	84 9	75·1	0·10	33·55
Ahmedabad ...	86·1	73·7	0·13	28·21
Deesa ...	75 3	63·9	0·51	32·78
Neemuch ...	82·9	65·5	...	31·32
Indore ...	82·1	67·1	0·07	35·18
Jubbulpore ...	84·8	72 3	...	27·08
Saugor ...	84·3	69·1	...	30·98
Hoshangabad ...	86·1	70·3	...	33·97
Khandwa ...	88·2	71·1	...	32·94
Akola ...	89 2	71 0	...	21·13
Amraoti ...	87 8	71·3	...	29·78
Nagpur ...	84·6	72·8	...	40·07
Chanda ...	89·5	75·5	...	40·85
Raipur ...	85·7	75·6	...	31·21
BOMBAY ...	83·9	75·7	0 32	62 86
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	73·9	1·00	63·75
Mormugao ...	85·5	78·7	0·33	77·17
Karwar ...	83·7	73 0	0·40	79·97
Malegaon ...	87·4	67·1	..	11·43
Ahmednagar ...	85·6	65·0	0·16	17 96
Poona ...	82 5	67·8	0·08	71·65
Sholapur ...	93·4	66·6	0·07	10 67
Bijapur ...	89·2	69·3	...	8·80
Belgaum ...	75·8	65·5	0·50	30 65
Aurangabad ...	84·9	66·5	0·66	16·63
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	88·4	72·2	...	23·64
Hyderabad ...	87·8	70·2	...	12·76
Mangalore ...	88·8	72·8	0·53	73·83
Calicut ...	83·8	74·1	0·45	64·17
Cochin ...	84·7	75·7	0·07	63·14
Colombo ...	85 5	77·0	...	12·50
Masulipatam ...	96·3	78·2	0 01	7·31
Bellary ...	96·0	73·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	97·0	73·5	...	5·42
Madras ...	94·0	81·0	...	3·94
Bangalore ...	84·8	64·3	...	9·36
Coimbatore ...	91·9	70·3	...	2·83
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	78·3	...	1·95
Negapatam ...	94·7	68·7	2·20	6·66

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·56 (76-49) ; G T H=0·10 (72·79) ; St G H=0·10 (73·64) ; C P=0·92 (62·86).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
74	68	0 58	179 82

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28th AUG.

Amritsar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly demaged by too much rain. Arrivals delayed. Foodgrains doing well. Rains most beneficial to rabi. Land operations greatly facilitated.

Hansi.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Mooltan.—Cotton plants continue to show more improvements. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Cawnpore—Rain general over district. Cotton prospects much improved.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton plants showing bolls, but want more rain. More rain wanted generally in Dhulia Taluka.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, and continue favourable. Cotton first sowing in flower and showing bolls.

Broach.—Showery. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy but want fine weather. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Looks like rain. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants suffering from cold winds.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton crop making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Rain general over districts. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—More rain wanted generally. Showery.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Hubli.—Cloudy but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 2·36", Multan 0·17" and Ambala 0·10". Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Delhi and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is lower than usual except in the extreme eastern district, the deficiency being from 15° to 17° F. during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western and north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad where day temperature is 14° F. below normal. Night temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat and fairly general in Kathiawar ; Dwarka has had 0·12", Rajkot 0·73," Bhavanagar-Para 0·40", Surat 0·10", Ahmedabad 0·13" and Deesa 0·51". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and Kathiawar ; minimum temperature is below normal in west Central India and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Bombay has had 0·32," Ratnagiri 1·00," Mormugao 0·23" and Karwar 1·40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0·16" and Belgaum 0·50". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—The area of relatively low pressure over lower Sind and Cutch has disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, fairly general in Kathiawar and in the submontane and the south-western districts of the Punjab, and local in the Bombay Deccan. There has been a decrease in the rainfall in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Punjab. Another noteworthy feature is the heavy rain of 2·20" at Negapatam.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Gujarat and some showers in the Punjab, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time) on the 28th August, 1913, was 29·938 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

"PAISLEY" FLOUR
The SURE raising powder
makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.
Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIMINGS from the 1st September, 1913.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi ; Ghaziabad ; Meerut ; Saharanpur ; Lahore; Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow ; Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and Peshawar.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.	STATIONS.	UP to Bombay. H. M.
17-15...Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr. 12-35
22-26...Arr.	Manmad	Dep. 7-24
8-18... „	Bhopal	„ 21-16
11- 4... „	Bina	„ 18-32
13-25... „	Jhansi	„ 15-57
15-14... „	Gwalior	„ 13-48
17-45... „	Agra Cantonment	„ 11-14
18-41... „	Muttra	„ 10-19
21- 0... „	Delhi Dep.	„ 8- 0
21-30...Dep.	Delhi Arr.	7-35
22- 9... „	Ghaziabad	Dep. 7- 5
23-10... „	Meerut Cantt.	„ 5-59
1-24... „	Saharanpur	„ 3-58
3- 0... „	Ambalia Cantonment	„ 2-11
5-18... „	Ludhiana	„ 23-44
6-24... „	Jullundur	„ 22-37
8- 4... „	Amritsar	„ 21- 1
9-33... „	Lahore	„ 20- 0
16- 5... „	Rawalpindi	„ 13-32
20-13...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	„ 8-48

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
21- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.		8- 0
21-30.....Dep.		Arr.		7-10
2-45.....Arr.	Ambalia	Dep.		2-17
3-40.....Dep.		Arr.		1-50
5-33.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.		0-40
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.		0-11
12-45.....Arr.	Simla	Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

17-15.....Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.		12-35
13-25.....Arr.	Jhansi	Dep.		15-57
14- 0.....Dep.		Arr.		15-20
16-20.....Dep.	Orai	Dep.		13-14
18-45..... „	Cawnpore	„		11- 8
20- 0.....Arr.	Lucknow	„		9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

UNVEILING OF PROFESSOR DASTUR'S PORTRAIT.

An enjoyable social gathering of the past and present students of Elphinstone College was held yesterday evening in the Library of the College. After a programme of music the opportunity was taken of unveiling an oil painting of Professor Dastur who retired sometime ago. The painting is the work of Mr. Sassodia, a local artist, and has been artistically executed. When Professor Dastur retired a meeting was held to concert measures for commemorating his connection with the College and it was then resolved to have an oil painting of his to be hung up in the Library of the College. Principal Covernton, in performing the ceremony, paid a glowing tribute to the work of Professor Dastur in the educational line. He said that the late Professor had been a teacher for about thirty years, and his work had been admirable and had been appreciated both by his pupils and his colleagues. His connection with the College itself extended to about twelve years, and Principal Covernton could hardly find adequate expression to his admiration of the Professor's character and work.

Principal Covernton then explained that, of the funds collected, there was a balance of about Rs. 750 which he hoped would reach a thousand before long, and then it was proposed to institute some scholarship or prize for mathematics in the Professor's name.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th August, 1913.

776. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

777. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

778. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, on Tuesday the 2nd Prox. at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

779. Parade.—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 1st Proximo and "G" Company Recruits on Wednesday the 3rd Proximo at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

780. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on Sunday 31st August Distances.—700 yards, 500 yards 400 yards Figures 4.

781. Lecture.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major C R Martimore 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture on the 2nd Sept. 1913 at the B V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—March on Vienna and the campaign of Moravia up to the 30th November 1805 inclusive.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

II. Musketry.—A Musketry Course for Volunteer Officers will commence on Monday the 1st Proximo daily except Fridays Saturdays and Sundays at the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Armoury at 7 a.m.

Officer conducting the Class.—Captain W D S Brownrigg 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Bishop of Chota Nagpur is using his enforced holiday in England to make an appeal for the coal-fields of his diocese, through his father, the late Bishop Westcott of Durham. Bishop Foss Westcott is well known to the north of England, and he is now appealing to the miners there to help the work in the coal-fields here, both among English and Indian Christians.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—At St. George's Hospital, on 28th instant, Frank R. Brown, Assistant, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.—Funeral at Sewree Cemetery at 6 p. m. to-day, Friday.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MANOLESCUE—August 19, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. Manolescue, Jind State, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket at Poona : Major Greig's XI vs. Hindus, Poona.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30 only.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A friend's visit is an increase to love.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	1-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Doge's March
.....(from) The Merchant of Venice ... ...Bosse
Overture ..... La Couronne d'Or . Herman
Valse... ..... Les Golondrinas Valverde
Selection of ...Tosti's popular Songs .....Godfrey
Serenata .....Op. 15 .....Moszkowski
Selection .....The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Two Step .....Fire-Flies .....Eckersley

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY.—A meeting of volunteers will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. Sheth Damodardas G. Sukhadawala has kindly consented to preside. Mr. N. G. Welingker, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal and others have kindly consented to speak.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Owing to some unforseen circumstances Principal W. G. Robertson will lecture to the Students' Brotherhood on Friday week instead of on Saturday next. The Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual at the Prarthana Mandir Hall Girgaon at 9 a.m. and will be conducted by Mr. Mirza Akbar

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 27. BOMBAY, Aug. 28

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	74	un	chgd
½ do. Rentes.	88 1-2	1-4	
2½ do. Sterling Loans...	89 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	84	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot...	27 7-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' Issues	27 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-2	un	chgd
Exchanges on London at Paris.	25·24		1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·44 1-2		1-2
do. do. New York	4·86		1-2
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short, London Bills	17th Apl.		
Six months' sight ..	3 1-4 d	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 4 months' sight ...	4 1-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
Bankers' day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-2	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 7-8	un	chgd

Bar Gold ..77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate Is. 3 29 32+1-32).

Closing tone of silver—China buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 250,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 50,00,000

Rs. 47,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2,30,000 do to Bombay.
" 70,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min Rate) received 98 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 98 per cent. above the rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1608.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

No allotments of T. T. were made.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 40,90,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady—Quiet
Futures	Firm
Manchester	More business doing.
Total Sales	... 5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 2,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·44+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ..	9·65+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·51	6·48	6·45
—02	—03	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
6·41	6·41	6·41
—01	—01	—02
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·41	6·44	6·45
—03	—02	—02

May-June. 6·46 —02

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·21 Oct. 12·07.

New York official noon call Aug. 12·25 Oct. 12·10.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·66, Oct. 12·01.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	22,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year ...	14,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	...
" Exports to Continent ...	14,000
" Spot Cotton ...	12·55+10

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·39+21

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·14+23

Advanced on bullish private crop reports bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug.	... 12·75 a
Futures month of Oct.	... 12·14 a
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady

Received mutilated.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 27.

Grey shirting 41-42in 3¼ yds 14 lb 15 8 3 1-2
" " 44in. 88 38 1-2 yds 9lbs... 9 1 1-2
White " 40-41in. 4½ yds 18 square 1 3
" Nainsooks 44in. 19 yds 2½ lb 21.. 7 0 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delai ... Nomi
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4—1-4
Do. Months Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Dun
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nomina.
Tone—Easier.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

New South Wales ... 3 1 1-4—1-2
Do. Months— Sept.-Oct.—Value

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Bengal per 416 lbs
35 p.c. ex-ship. ... 54 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, par 416 lbs
35 p.c. ex-ship ...54 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. Dunkirk—Sellers
Brown Cawnpore 48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, par 416lbs ex-ship ..49 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Dunc
Tone—Quiet but steady
Linseed Calcutta 48 3-4
Do. Months— Aug.-Sept.
London—Dull—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...46 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value
Quiet but steady

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...27-1-0unchgd
Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Value— Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 3-8—1-8

BUTTER—

Fine Butter ... 8 5 3-4+1-4d
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Firmer.

METAL—

Spot Copper G M B ... £ 70 3-3+3-8
Copper Brazier ... £ 84 1-2+1-2
Yellow Metal ... £ 7 1-3d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 38
" " Mutton Tallow... 33-6
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet but steady.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) ...12 9 3-4 unchgd
D. Months of Shipments... Jan.-Dec.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 9 3-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nomi
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 9 1-2 + 2 1-4.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 3 1-2 —1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Steady.
C and F Calcutta ... 11 4 1-2 unchgd
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Steady
Java Sugar— Unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING, 11 (Aug. 28th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURES.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Bullion	1,82,407	London	National Bank
3 Boxes Bullion	9,12,000	do	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovns	37,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 28th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	15	18,638
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	22	25,765

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Bom. rate since 28th Aug. 5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug. 4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 47 lakhs down and the Bank rate has to-day been raised 1 per cent. and now stands at 5 per cent.

The Bank of Bombay rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

Council Bills went better than expected yesterday, the whole 50 lakhs being allotted in Bills at Is. 4 1-32d. chiefly to Calcutta. The market opened firmer at Is. 4 1-32d. T. T. and Is. 4 1-16d. on Demand. There has been a moderate enquiry for remittance at these rates. Bills are still scarce.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...Is. 4 1-32 l.
Demand Draft M.fl	...Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...Is. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...Is. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France Ready	...1·71
Do. do Marks "	...89
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai "	200
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 14-16 for Cash and the first settlement and declined early in the day to 95 3-4, recovering 1-16 later on, but closing at the lower rate as under. For the second settlement the rate is also 95 3-4.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95 12 0
1st Settlement	... "	95 12 0
2nd "	... "	95 12 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was unchanged at 27 1-16 for ready and 27 5-8 for forward. New York was unchanged at 59 1-2. The local market opened at 69 13-16 for the first settlement and has declined 1-16 during the day, closing as under for all positions.

We quote—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	21 1 0
Bar Sovereign Gold ...	"	21 0 0
Sovereign Gold ...	"	16 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	69 15 0
1st Settlement ...	"	69 12 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	69 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	79 5 0
1st Settlement ...	"	79 2 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	79 3 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNING AND CO.—"Declined (in Liverpool) owing to reaction theory. Drought continues. We would rather buy than sell.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.—"Market has been irregular with wild fluctuations in consequence of bulls selling out their purchases. Public are principal buyers. Present movement is quite speculative. We think it will check the demand."

MELLOR AND FENTON.—"Although bulls selling out to secure profits, very serious drought continues. We think it better to unload at present prices than to await further developments."

PRIVATE.—"We expect Bureau Report will show an average condition of 69 per cent."

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool.—"Market opened weak on poor reports from New York. Market showed very little buying power; however, still very little hedge selling. It looks as if nervous shorts have covered. Market improved during the afternoon on favourable New York advices, but very little doing. General expectation of Liverpool market is that Bureau Report will show about 70 per cent." New York.—"Market closed very steady. Local shorts covering." Weather.—"Crop accounts favourable with the exception of Texas and Oklahoma."

Another sharp rise is advised in the American markets, October futures in New York being 23 points higher. The drought continues and, so far, no rain is predicted. The local market opened higher, good Broach March being quoted Rs. 297, and fully good Bengal January Rs. 241. During the early part of the day there was little or no change in rates, the market keeping quiet but steady. At Colaba business was slack, as speculators were disinclined to operate pending further news from the home markets. Prices close unchanged as under. For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand and prices are higher.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	260	Sept
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	270	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	280	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	Unquoted	
Good H. G. Westerns ...	do	
Good M. G. Miraj ...	298	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	297	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	299	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	296	"
" " Yeotmal ...	292	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	289	"
" " Kamptee and Akola	284	"
" " Amraoti ...	284	"
" " Khandesh ...	267	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	256	"
Fine " Bengal ...	251-252	"
F. G. Bengal ...	241	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Total Imports	... 2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·60	6·53	6·50
+04	+05	+05
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·47	6·47	6·47
+06	+06	+06
Feb.-Mar.	March-April.	April-May.
6·48	6·50	6·50
+05	+06	+05

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	8 2 0 B.T.
September	"	8 14 0 B.T.
May 1914	"	9 13 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8 9 6 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 14 0 B.T.

GINGELLY (SEED.—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 35p.c.	Rs. 56	0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 43	0 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11 14 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	36 0 0

OTTONSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs. 25

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 47	0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8 0 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Broad 35 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 1 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 10 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,612 1-2
Bank of India	...	68 1 2
Eastern Bank	...	26
Indian Specie	...	62 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	583 1-4
Fazulbhai	...	645
Kohinoor	...	790
New Great Eastern	...	135
Standard	...	1,400
Swan	...	235

PRESSES.

New Berar	...	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	...	156
Bombay S. C. & F. C. Ord ..		186
Bombay S. C. & F. C. Pre...		.....
Bombay S N Ordy	"	220
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	22 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	590

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 28 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	1,147 bales.
Wheat ...	...	28,609 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	15,406 "
Rapeseed ...	...	1,644 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	719 "
Poppyseed ...	...	63 "
Groundnuts ...	...	1,321 "
Castorseed ...	...	5,402 "
Rice ...	...	57,460 "
Myrabolams ...	...	197 "
Cottonseed ...	...	4163 "
Mowraseed ...	...	3,966 "
Gram ...	...	694 "
Jowar ...	...	1,641 "
Maize ...	...	nil "
Barley ...	...	168

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 27.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports 22,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... .
Exports to Continent ...14,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12 55+10
Future Cotton at New York August ... ... 12·39+20
Future Cotton at New York October ... ... 12·19+23
Spot closing tone ... ...
Futures closing tone ... Firm

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on bullish private crop reports, bull reports and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, August 27.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 3-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ... ... 12·75+26
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ... ... 12 14+16
Future closing tone. ... Firm

LIVERPOOL, August 27.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.

Spot.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	5 00 bales
Sales on Speculation and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of estate	...	...
Total Day's Imports	...	2,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	..	9 65+5
Mid American at Liverpool ..		6·44+3

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. C. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept. ...	...	6·51—2
Sept.-Oct. ...	...	6·48—2
Oct.-Nov. ...	...	6·45—2
Nov.-Dec. ...	...	6 41—1
Dec.-Jan. ...	...	6 41—1
Jan.-Feb. ...	...	6·41—2
Feb.-Mar. ...	...	6 41—1
Mar.-Apl. ...	...	6·44—2
April-May ...	...	6·45—2

MANCHESTER, August 27.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Firm, fair enquiry, but sellers stiff and transactions difficult to arrange—Fair enquiry for Jaconets medium and prints.

LONDON, August 27.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—India 48 Dese

Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 48 9 Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ... 47 "
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet for lower prices
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Aug.— £26 5-0
do ... Oct.-Nov.— £25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close, Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... .
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept, —Dunkirk ... 66 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk 48 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 35 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 53 9 "
Do. Yellow Gussrat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ... 54 "
Do. Karachi usual bold ... .
Do. Jamba Red ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Quiet
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Aug.-Sept.—Hull... £7-1-6
Cotton Tone of Market at Close.—Quiet

LONDON, August 27.

WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Sellers.
Aug.-Sept.—London... 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ... . "
Do. Choice white Delhi Aug.-Sept.—London .. Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet but steady
Do. South Australian ... Aug.-Sept— 36 6 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. No sellers
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 2 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... 26 Quiet

LONDON, August 27.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers.
F.O.B. Hamburg August ... 9 9 3-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hburg. Oct.-Dec. 9 5 "
" Closing Tone of Market. Firm
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. .....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— 12 9 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market— Steady,
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar. 12 9 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.—11 4 1-2 Value
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.— 11 3 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Jany.-Mar. 12 10 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Aug. 27.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (average 17) Value.
C. I. F., Calcutta ... Sept-Dec.... 11 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (average 17)
C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. 11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Sept.-Dec.... 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Kchi Jan.-Mar 11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Sept.-Dec. 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar. 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Sept.-Dec. 12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-Mar. 12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi... ...
Closing Tone of Market— Continues firm
Special Feature do

LONDON, August 27.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£70	7 6
" Best English Selected.	£72	15 0
" Brazers ...	£4	10 0
" Tone of Market.	...	Firm
Hard Spelter ...	...£19	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£1 6	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7 1	8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G. G. O. 8 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	11	0 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ...	5	12 6
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ...	6	1 3
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ...	6	16 0
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ...	6	5 0
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ...	5	7 6
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	5	0 0.
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0	14 2
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	14 6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	15 3
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	16 0
Lead Pig English ...	20	7 6
Tone of Steel Market ...	Quiet	
Silver, Spot ...	27 7-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27 5-8	
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet	
" Special Feature ...	India and China selling	

LONDON, August 27.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 27 7-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	... India and China sold
Reuter's 3 p. c. ...	...£ 88 1-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.	...£ 74
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 89 1-2
Sterling loan ...	...£ 99 1-2
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 76 1-2
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c.	...£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. std ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 60 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20 45
New York (Demand Bills) dis ...	... 4·83 1-4
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 2 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 3 11-16
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight	... 4 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 7-8

LONDON, August 27

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs. 17,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 2,30,000 " to Bombay.
" 70,000 " to Madras.

" 50,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 98 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 98 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 1608.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 40,90,000

Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 60,00,000

LIVERPOOL, August 28.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 5,000
Tone of Market ... Firm
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·56	6·61
Sept.-Oct...	6·48	6 53
Oct.-Nov...	6·45	6·50
Nov.-Dec...	6 41	6·46
Dec-Jan...	6 41	6·46
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·41	6·46
Feb.-Mar....	6·43	6·43
Mar.-Apl ...	6·44	6·49
April-May...	6 45	6·50

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Price
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1665
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	15 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon ...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank. ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	62½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charted Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12·10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.12s	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	14½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	350	500	25	910
Alliance ...	1,000	1000	...	75
Benar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	585
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2132½
China ...	1000	1000	...	750
Chao Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	80	1490
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	705
Crescent ...	100	100	20	145
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	263
Crown ...	500	500	20	801
David ...	450	280	10	570
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	200	250	15	632½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1 00	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	342½
Ind Mfgr ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	680
Hywardand Ballough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1890
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhanji Dharamsey ...	500	500	65	1475
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3175
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	240
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	100	100	..	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	100	125	4800
S Mahratta ...	250	250	15	574
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1332½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	310
Swadeshi ...	500	500	25	158
Textile	500	500	20	1-20
Vishnu Cotton Co do	500	500	Nil	470
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	624

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	925
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Broach's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	138
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1289
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	890
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	885
New Berar ...	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhavy...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co. Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co...	100	100	5 p. c.	155
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamankus ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badhan Pile...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn.	125	125	15 p. c.	670
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY KENT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Kent have won the County Cricket Championship.

Worcestershire beat Middlesex, at Lords, by 170 runs.

Hampshire gained a first innings victory over Yorkshire at Bournemouth —Reuter.

RANGOON TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 28.

In the second League Football Tournament to-day, the R. G. A. Reserves beat the Y. M. C. A. by 5 goals to 1, and thus won the Cup.

In the third League, the Government High School beat St Paul's Reserves by 5 goals to 2, and thus secured the junior championship without the loss of a point.

POONA RACES.

ENTRIES FOR TO-MORROW'S MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

The following are the handicaps for the Sixth Extra Meeting to be held to-morrow :—

THE AUGUST PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Division I.

Beckmisser, 9st 12lbs; Mayfowl, 9st 8lbs; Hilarity, 9st 2lbs ; Bombastic, 8st 8lbs ; Dalmatia, 8st 3lbs ; Refresher, 7st 12lbs ; Punt, 7st 5lbs ; Tartania, 7st 5lbs.

Division II.

Valerius, 9st 12lbs ; Royal Scotland, 9st 12lbs ; Mil, 9st 10lbs ; Picnic, 9st 9lbs ; Bambino, 9st 1lb ; Canberra, 8st 12lbs ; Lord Reay, 7st 8lbs ; Vics Pride, 7st 5lbs ; Silver Memory, 7st 2lbs ; Miss Drake, 7st; Vancouver, 6st.

THE LONAVLA PLATE.—Distance 1½ mile.

Tajil Mulook, 9st 12lbs ; Thank You, 9st 3lbs ; Nakib, 8st 12lbs ; Sir Knight, 8st 9lbs ; Money Gold, 8st 8lbs ; Real Gold, 8st 5lbs ; Purity, 8st 4lbs ; Lord Durham, 8st 4lbs ; Phulfha, 8st ; Young Salanic, 7st 12lbs; Terror, 7st 12lbs; Dhuman, 7st 10lbs; Last Chance, 6st ; Gray, 6st.

THE NERAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Abdul Malik, 10st 7lbs ; Young Majib, 10st ; Zoolphokarr, 9st 8lbs ; Master Bill, 9st 5lbs ; Polish, 9st 2lbs ; Kimberley, 8st 3lbs ; Ream, 7st 12lbs; Topic Pasha, 7st 11lbs ; Minerva, 7st 10lbs ; Kaharaman, 7st 6lbs ; British King, 7st 4lbs ; Zaki Pasha, 6st 2lbs ; Zigomar, 6st 12lbs ; Best Chance, 6st 8lbs ; Salisbury, 6st 8lbs ; Sir Satu, 6st 8lbs.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 8lbs.

THE DALHOUSIE PLATE.—Distance about 2 1-2 miles.

Martha, 12st 10lbs ; Idle, 11st 10lbs ; Off Side, 11st 10lbs ; Utopian, 11st 8lbs ; Terra Firma, 11st 7lbs ; J P 11st 3lbs ; Deputy, 10st 10lbs ; Bulloo, 10st 10lbs ; Better, Luck, 10st 4lbs; Rob Roy, 9st 10lbs.

Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 10lbs.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Lady Anne, 11st 7lbs; Beroll, 11st; Highwood, 10st 12 lbs ; True Gold, 10st 10lbs; Miss Drake, 10st 1lb ; Sholto, 10st ; Roselea, 9st 12lbs ; Portland Lad, 9st 10lbs ; Pewter, 8st 11b ; J P, 8st ; Princess IV, 7st 7lbs.

THE STRANGER'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Prince Charlie, 10st 9lbs ; Sir Edward 10st 9lbs ; Aden, 10st ; Longboat, 9st 9lbs; Rockbarton, 9st 9lbs ; Sidick, 9st 5lbs; Little King, 8st 12lbs ; Sadee Beg, 8st 10lbs ; Amood, 8st 7lbs.

THE MOGUL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Fish (late Zoohal), 9st 5lbs ; Goop Success, 9st 2lbs ; Afzur Jung, 9st 2lbs ; Iron Chest, 8st 12lbs ; German Silver, 8st 7lbs ; Jesoor, 8st 4lbs ; Langford, 8st 4lbs; Makbul, 8st 4lbs ; Ringleader, 8st 4lbs Mushtevar, 8st 4lbs ; Ata Allah, 8st 11b Tagalie, 8st ; Khedavi Misser, 7st 12lbs Sadil Malik, 7st 4lbs ; Bund Garden, 7st 11b ; Malabar, 6st 10lbs.

ORIGIN OF YACHTING.

Yachts came to us from Holland, and our first yachtsman was the Merry Monarch, though Queen Bess is believed to have had some kind of pleasure-boat built for her at Cowes. In his diary for 1661 John Evelyn writes: "I sailed this morning with His Majesty in one of his yachts (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us till the Dutch East India Company presented that curious piece to the King.' But yachting as an organised branch of sport seems to be of Irish birth, for the Royal Cork Yacht Club is far older than our Royal Yacht Squadron, and will soon be celebrating a bicentenary. Perhaps when the festive anniversary arrives there will be some relaxation of the sumptuary law which the first ascetic Cork yachtsmen enacted that "no admiral do bring more than two dishes of meat for the entertainment of the Club, or presume to bring more than two dozens of wine to his Treat."

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS DEFEAT NEW YORK.

The two days' match between the visiting Australian cricket eleven and a New York eleven ended in mail week, in a nine wickets' victory for the Australians. The visitors, with six wickets gone overnight for 101, carried their total to 160, taking a lead of 42 runs on the first innings. The New Yorkers in their second innings totalled only 86,and the 129 runs required by the Australians for victory were hit off with the loss of only one wicket. The good fight made by the home eleven on Friday brought a gate of several thousands to witness the closing stages of the game.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL SCOTS GET INTO THE FINALS.

The Royal Scots and the Loyal North Lancs met yesterday evening in the semi-finals of the Rover's Tournament and a splendid game resulted. The Scots drew a bye in the first round, defeated the Bombay Gymkhana by 3 goals to nil in the second round and the Sherwood Foresters by 2 goals to 1 after a replay in the third round. The Loyal North Lancs had met and defeated the Middlesex Regiment by three goals to nil and the A. T. A. (Sherwoods) by one goal to nil.

The Lancs were no match for the Scots yesterday. Prettier football has not been seen on the Cooperage than the game the Scots played. Throughout they held the upper hand, pressing continuously. The first goal came as the result of a nicely placed corner kick from McCabe which was headed through by Dunlop. This was five minutes from the start of play. Ten minutes later McCabe was primarily responsible for another point. He touched his way down the wing and banged in a centre that went to the right spot. The Lancs. custodian attempted to fist the sphere away but only half cleared and France tapped the ball into the open goal. In the second moiety Thomson who had turned from the outside to the inside both on the left wing put in a clever individual effort and touching the opposing custodian who had run out, carried right through into the net.

The Scots will now meet the Durhams in the final

THE GAME.

The Scots kicked off defending the bandstand goal. They immediately took up the attack and Dunlop put a shot wide. McCabe tricked through on the right wing and put in and excellent centre. Spencer got his head to it but could not clear and a corner resulted. The kick was splendidly placed and Dunlop headed through and secured the first point for the Scots five minutes from the start of play (1-0)

After the Lancs had put in a run Thomson, the Scots outside left, put an excellent shot just over the bar the ball running in the net. Later Thomson was again responsible for some good play getting through on his own and passing to Hastic whose shot passed just outside the upright. The Lancs made a run and pressed till Hoyle cleared. Thomson secured and putting the ball well ahead raced for goal. Woods ran out and kicked clear. The Scots came on again and France missed a pass in the goal. McCabe took a shot and a corner resulted. The kick went to Dunlop who headed for goal. Woods cleared and Hastic raised a shot over the bar.

The second point secured by the Scots came fifteen minutes from the start of operations. McCabe was once more primarily responsible. He tricked the defence cleverly and sent in a centre that dropped in the goal mouth. Woods ran out and preferred fisting to catching the sphere and kicking. The ball went to France who tapped it back into the open goal (2-0).

The Lancs took the sphere up into their opponents' territory. Smith miskicked and Andrews put in a shot that travelled wide. The Scots got down again and Bolton was given off-side. Keeping up Dunlop took a long shot that went over the bar. France and Thomson then combined well and took the ball along the left wing. Thomson put in a hot shot that went straight to Woods. Again Woods was called upon to clear a shot from France. Later Hastic shot over the bar twice in succession. Some passing in the left wing resulted in France being given off-side.

France was responsible for some good individual work and after fighting his way almost over the goal line passed back to Hastic who put in a shot.

Half time arrived with the score standing.

Royal Scots ..... 2 goals.
Loyal North Lancs..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

The second moiety opened with a short attack by the Lancs but the Scots were soon done and called on Woods to kick clear. Hands against the Scots drove them back but a fine individual effort came presently from Hastic. He tricked two or three opponents and got right in only missing the goal by a hair's breadth. Woods got laid out for a minute.

Andrews made a good run down the wing for the Lancs but missed his centre. At the other end France struck the cross bar with a shot that passed over. Later Thomson put in a long shot. Hands against Hastic drove the Scots back and after some up and down play Hall, the Lancs centre forward, put in an excellent shot that skimmed the bar. The Lancs continued to press and Roberts, their centre half, put in a ground shot that gave Johnstone no trouble. The Scots got away on the right and Butler put a pass out to McCabe who was ruled off-side. France soon after put in a shot that Woods saved. A long kick brought Johnstone out of goal to kick clear.

Twenty-five minutes from the start of the second half some nice combinations between Hastic and Thomson saw the Scots right up in their opponents' territory. Hastic passed to Thomson who dodged the goalkeeper and quietly netted the ball (3-0).

The Lancs immediately came away with a rush and Hall put in a strong shot that went straight to Johnstone. Later Roberts shot wide of the timber. Presently the ball was sent in by Roberts again and Johnstone was just in time to run out and kick clear. A run by Hastic was stalled off, by Spencer outpacing him and kicking off while Woods ran into and kicked clear.

The game ended :—

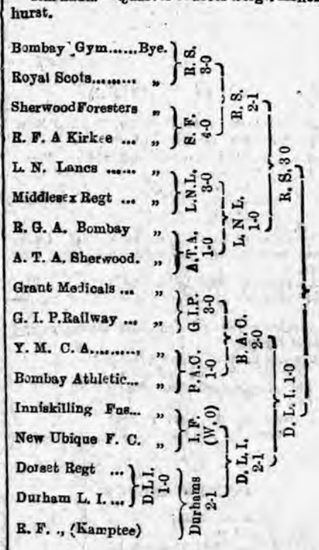
Royal Scots..... 3 goals
Loyal North Lancs,..... nil

The following were the teams :—

ROYAL SCOTS. (Blue Jersey)—Johnstone (goal) Smith and Hoyle (backs); Watson, Dunlop and Thomson (halves) McCabe, Bolton, Hastic, France and Thomson (forwards.)

LOYAL NORTH LANCS. (White with dark green band)—Woods (goal); Charnock and Spencer (backs): Turley, Roberts and Omfield (halves) ; Whitman, Bradley Hall, Baker and Andrews (forwards.)

REFEREE.—Quarter-Master Sergt. Asheni hurst.



LESLIE CUP COMPETITION.

The Bombay Athletic Club not having raised the question of re-running their race against the Grant Medical College the latter yesterday met the Durham Light Infantry. Result:—

1st. Stead,	D. L. I.
2nd Hildreth	Medicals.
3rd Easdon	
4th Rennard	D. L. I.
5th Kilgour	„
6th Thomson	Medicals.

TIME:—13 4-5 secs.

The Durhams won by 8 points to 7 and they will now meet the Loyal North Lancs in the final of this competition.

GRAHAM SHIELD COMPETITION.

The semi-final of the G. I. P. Railway Graham Shield competition will be played on the Cooperage on Friday, the 29th inst., between Manmad and Byculla, when the proceeds of the gate will be given to charity.

COUPON BETTING ON FOOTBALL.

The text of the Ready Money Football Betting Bill, introduced at the instigation of the Football Association, for the suppression of coupon betting on football matches, was issued in mail week. The Bill, which is backed by Mr. Hayes Fisher, Mr. Alden, Mr. Evelyn Cecil, Mr. Butler Lloyd, Mr. Samuel Roberts, Mr. Shortt, Mr. Snowden, and Sir Joseph Walton, is designed "to prevent the writing, printing, publishing, or circulating in the United Kingdom of advertisements, circulars, or coupons of any ready money football betting business."

The memorandum accompanying the Bill states that it "deals solely with one phase and one method of betting on football matches—that is, ready money betting on the coupon system. It does not aim at interfering with individuals who choose by means of bets or wagers with other individuals to back their opinion as to the merits of any football team. It does not seek to penalise any one for making a bet on the result of a football match, but it will prevent the practice of what is called ready money coupon betting."

JOCKEY'S RETIREMENT.

Frank Mason, the well-known English jockey, has relinquished his licence to ride under National Hint Rules and has been granted a trainer's licence under the Rules of Racing.

Mason, who has had a brilliant career as a cross-country jockey, rode Kirkland to victory in the Grand National in 1905. He also won a race for the late King Edward on Nulli Secundus at Birmingham in 1906, and he has on several occasions ridden five winners in one afternoon—at Lingfield Park, at Manchester, and at Cavan—and for a number of years he was at the head of the list of winning jockeys.

LAWN TENNIS IN RUSSIA.

The Russian open lawn tennis championships, for which Mr. Dixon, Mr. Prebble, and one of the brothers Lowe entered, came to a conclusion in mail week. In the final round of the gentlemen's singles Count Sumarokoff, the Russian champion, beat Mr. Dixon by 3 sets to 2, and in the final round of the gentlemen's doubles Messrs. Dixon and Prebble beat the Frenchmen, MM. Decugis and Germot, by 3 sets to 1.

SKI CLUB OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ski Club of Great Britain announces that it has decided to institute a championship, open to all British ski runners. The first competition for the championship will be held during the coming winter, probably at the same time as the annual club meet.

In Australia Carbine holds the record in the matter of stakes won, his thirty-three victories, out of forty-three starts, bringing in 29,476 sovs. Poseidon is second with 19,496 sovs, and Wakeful third with 16,690 sovs. Next in order come Prince Foote (16,520 sovs), Newhaven II. (13,254 sovs), and Trafalgar (13,137 sovs).

A new riverside club at Richmond is in course of formation, and will probably be opened next season. A frontage of about a quarter of a mile, adjoining Richmond Bridge, has been acquired, with a spacious house containing about thirty rooms. In due course it is proposed to add Cambridge House to the property. Covered lawn tennis and badminton courts, will be provided, in addition to open-air tennis courts, bowling greens, and croquet lawns.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET AT POONA.

HINDUS LEAD ON FIRST INNINGS.

EUROPEANS DISPOSED OF FOR 93 RUNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

Unfortunately for the spectacular interest in the first of the two Presidency games, in which the Hindus meet the English team, rain fell here last night and again this morning. It was not, perhaps, much in volume, but was sufficient to turn a fine wicket into a difficult one. A smart shower at 11 o'clock completed the trouble, so that when Pai beat Greig in the toss he displayed a cricketer's wisdom by sending in his opponents to bat first.

With the very first ball of the match Haughton pulled a rising ball from Baloo round into short leg's hands, and though Greig and Salter batted with some confidence after these batsmen left there was not much in the game. Goldie made 18 very vigorously and was out finally by hitting a ball from Baloo to near the leg boundary. He did not get hold of it properly and Sempre has a very safe pair of hands as the detailed scores will show. Goldie had been missed twice before scoring.

When the adjournment was made for luncheon at 2 o'clock the Presidency were in a desperate position —9 wickets down for 90 runs.

A few minutes after luncheon sufficed to close the Presidency innings for 93 runs. Then we had some remarkable cricket, and in a very short time four Hindu wickets had fallen for a very small score and half the side was out for 50. What the total would have realized, would have been difficult to tell, for at 64, when he had made a few runs only, Sempre was bowled by Wilson, but almost simultaneously with the sight of the disturbed wicket came the sound of the umpire's voice announcing "No-ball," and then Sempre proceeded to pile up the best score of the day, which, though only 35, made all the difference, for the Hindu innings finally closed for 123, just 30 runs ahead of the Presidency total. Twiss was in great form with the ball, getting six wickets for 37 runs, but none of the Presidency bowlers can be described as failures for the three change bowlers were not expensive. The preciseness of bowling can be gauged from the fact that in 53 overs bowled in the Hindu innings, 18 were maidens. The Presidency fielding, too, reached a brilliant level, extremely few mistakes having been made. Unfortunately Green-Armytage was seized with indisposition shortly after the Hindus began their innings, and took no further part in the proceedings for the day.

THE GAME.

Pai won the toss for the Hindus and sent the other side to bat. Greig and Haughton going in a minute after twelve.

Baloo opened to Haughton from the Council Hall end and the opening was dramatic, the batsman putting up a soft one to Joshi at short leg. Salter (Indore) joined Greig but no runs came from the first over. Sempre, the Karachi fast bowler, was put on from the Gymkhana end Greig getting a single through the slips off the first ball, but for the rest of the over Salter was content with very cautious batting. Baloo's second over to Greig was also a maiden as was Sempre's to Salter—four overs, one wicket, one run. Baloo was keeping a magnificent length, and working the ball. His third over to Greig was also a maiden and at 12-20 only one run had been scored. Accordingly when Salter got the fast bowler finely to the leg boundary there was an elated shout from the Gymkhana pavilion; but that was the only score in the over, and it was not until Baloo sent down the last ball of his fourth over that Greig has able to help himself to a single from him—from a nice stroke to the off which, however, was very smartly fielded. Sempre's next over was a maiden. In Baloo's next over three singles were scored, but it also completed half an hour's play which had not produced ten runs. Indeed, it was not until another over and a half had gone down that Greig snatched the necessary run for the purpose from Baloo.

SMART BATTING AND FIELDING.

The Hindu batting and fielding, it should be observed was very smart, Pai and Vithal in particular doing some very clever things. The record of seven maidens out of the thirteen sent down speaks for itself.

Salter broke into the monotony by hitting Baloo beautifully to the far boundary and in Sempre's next Greig drove the ball to the Gymkhana screen sending 20 to the telegraph—after forty-five minutes' batting. He got another two in the same over and from the last ball of Sempre's next Salter hit him finely for three.

At 25 Joshi (Poona) relieved Sempre and from his first over 30 was signalled mainly through a nicely placed one to the leg boundary by Grieg Each batsman had made 15.

Then Salter gave indications of hitting out. Getting a single from Baloo he secured the bowling and in the next over from Joshi he got two fours. At 39, however, disaster again befell the Presidency, for Greig cut the first ball he got from Baloo's next over sharply into Devadhar's hands. Green-Armytage (Poona) joined Salter and got a single off Baloo with a stroke that almost proved his downfall. But it served to send 40 up,and he had another narrow escape (from being stumped) after Salter hit Baloo deep for a single. Salter then hit Joshi to leg for four but succumbed to that "bowler's next delivery. Playing on the Presidency had been batting exactly an hour, had lost three wickets and scored 45. In his 29 Salter had hit five 4's and a three. Goldie then went in but without addition to the score. Green-Armytage suffered Haughton's fate, hooking one round to square leg off Baloo. Stileman (Bombay) filled the vacancy and after he had got a single Goldie was given a life, a difficult one withal, off the same bowler by Devadhar, and singles from both batsmen sent up 50. A minute later he was missed in the slips by Joshi off Baloo, a boundary resulting and the next ball he cut prettily for three.

SLOW SCORING.

Telpade (Bombay Hindu Gymkhana) relieved Joshi at 57. Before the over the got a single and then slipping Baloo for two caused 60 to be signalled. When he had made 16 and the total was 67 Goldie gave a desperate return to Baloo which the latter just failed to hold, actually getting the ball and, falling, allowing it to touch the ground. Most of the runs putting up the 70 came from the same batsman but at that score he was easily held by Sempre.

Stileman was then partnered by his Bombay colleague Colbeck who began by hitting Baloo finely to the Band Road boundary; but at 78 the former was bowled by Telpade with a ball that broke right round his legs. Gould (Poona) followed, but Colbeck was going right and to Baloo's counting was stumped, —after surviving an appeal for a catch at the wicket the previous ball (7 for 78).

Wilson (Karachi) was next in and singles by Gould sent 80 to the telegraph. The new batsman got a single and a three and then skied one to leg off, Telpade (8 for 84) making room for Dobbie (Sherwood Foresters) who after Gould had hit Talpadi for two brought a nice three off. Baloo, the adjournment then being made for luncheon.

After tiffin, Twiss parternered Dobbie but after three runs had been added, Twiss skied one from Talpade to Devedhar in the country, the innings closing for 93. Baloo came out with the bowling honours—six wickets for 47 runs—though Talpade, who went on late in the innings, got three for eleven.

HINDUS' FIRST ESSAY.

Divekhar and Rasker opened the Hindu innings at ten minutes past three, Dobbie bowling to the former from the Gymkhana end. The Hindus made a slightly better start than the Presidency, for after Divekhar had made three runs, Rasker was held in the slips off Dobbie's third ball. Pai, the Hindu skipper, joined Divekhar, but with the addition of four runs made by Divekhar off Haughton, Pai was smartly held by Gould off Dobbie. Vithal joined Divekhar, and very soon afterwards, hitting Haughton for two, he brought the first ten on the board. Dobbie was bowling well, putting the batsmen into frequent difficulty in his first five overs. The last four were maidens. With the score at 14, Twiss relieved Haughton and with his third ball completely beat Vithal who was succeeded by Devedhar. The new batsman hit Twiss nicely to leg for three, and then got Dobbie to the leg boundary, breaking into his sequence of maidens and sending 20 to the signal board. He repeated the performance before the over was completed. Five runs later, however, the fourth wicket fell, Goldie bringing off a great catch off Twiss, and missing Divekhar. Ganpat joined Divekhar, and three byes which were scored off a ball that rose well over the batsman's head brought 30 up, but the change again brought disaster, for at the same score Wilson splendidly held Devedhar off Twiss.

SPLENDID BOWLING.

With half the side out for 30 runs the chances of the Hindus reaching even the paltry total put up by the Presidency looked meagre. The latters' fielding was as near perfection as it could be, and both Dobbie and Twiss were bowling at the top of their forms—indeed, Twiss's figures at this stage read 5 overs, 3 maidens, 4 runs, 3 wickets. Sempre was the next batsman, and at 34 Greig went on in place of Dobbie. Ganpat got Twiss away for 2 and 4, bringing 40 to the telegraph. Two runs later, Wilson relieved Twiss with the ball, sending down a maiden to begin with, and then to continue the quick change policy. Greig took himself off, and brought Dobbie back. Sempre cut Wilson nicely for four, but before 50 was signalled, Dobbie dismissed Ganpat with a ball which it is to be doubted he ever saw (6 for 48). Baloo joined Sempre,and Twiss relieved Wilson, four coming from the first ball he sent down, causing 50 to be signalled Then Baloo played on to the same bowler (53-7-5). Swami was the next batsman, and five minutes later he sent 60 up. In the same over from Dobbie, he got a very nice cut to the leg boundary. Wilson was brought back in relief of Twiss at 64, and Swami ought to have been caught off the fifth ball he sent down. Greig went on inplace of Dobbie at 64. In Wilsons's next over, Sempre had a piece of luck in being bowled by a no-ball. Swami then began hitting, sending up 70, and Sempre also cut Wilson, just over Twiss's head, to the boundary, and Swami cutting Greig to leg for 4, took the score up to 80. In the next ball, however, Swami was held in the slips by Wilson off the same bowler. (82-8-18.) Joshi succeeded to the vacancy. Haughton relieved Wilson at 84, and Twiss went on at the other end in place of Greig. Sempre drove Twiss to the Gymkhana screen, and 90 went up a minute later off Haughton. A boundary in byes equalised the Hindu's total with that of their opponents.

THE CENTURY.

At 95, Greig again went on in place of Twiss, and in Haughton's next over a fine drive to the boundary by Sempre sent up the century, when Twiss went back to his old end in place of Haughton. Sempre got the first ball through the slips to the boundary and in Greig's next over Joshi caused another change on the board by a nicely placed hit to the on-boundary cutting the ball to the other side of the ground in the same over. Sempre, who was batting with fine confidence brought 120 up by driving Twiss to the screen, but the next ball was caught cleverly by Goldie. (120-9-35.) Talpade was the next to go in, and Dobbie went on in Greig's place; and with the addition of three runs, Joshi was caught in the slips off Twiss, the innings closing for 123. Score :

PRESIDENCY XI.

Major J G Greig, c Devadhar, b Balco..	15
Capt E J H Haughton, c Joshi, b Baloo	0
Mr M G Salter, b Joshi	29
Capt P D Green-Armytage, c Sempre, b Baloo	1
Capt K O Goldie, c Sempre, b Baloo...	18
Mr F Stileman, b Talpade	8
Mr E C Colbeck, st Devekar, b Balco...	7
Mr F H Gould, c Talpade, b Baloo ...	4
Mr C H Wilson, c Vithal, b Talpade...	4
Mr G S Dobbie, not out	5
Capt G K Twiss, c Deradher, b Talpade	1
Extras	1
Total ...	93

THE HINDUS.

Mr S K Divekar, c Goldie, b Twiss ...	7
Mr B M Rasker, c Haughton, b Dobbie.	0
Mr M B Pai, c Gould, b Dobbie ...	1
Mr P Vithal, b Twiss	2
Mr D B Devadhar, c Wilson, b Twiss...	13
Mr P Ganpat, b Dobbie	12
Mr L H Sempre, c Goldie, b Twiss ...	35
Mr P Baloo, b Twiss	5
Mr K B Swami, c Wilson, b Greig ...	18
Mr S M Joshi, c Wilson, b Twiss ...	14
Mr W B Talpade, not out	1
Extras	15
Total ...123	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY XI.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baloo.....21	5	47	6	
Sempre 8	3	13	0	
Joshi 4	0	21	1	
Talpade..... 9	1	12	3	

THE HINDUS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie 17	8	26	3	
Haughton ... 8	3	12	0	
Twiss.....15-2	5	37	6	
Greig 8	2	19	1	
*Wilson 5	0	14	0	

*Wilson bowled one "no-ball."

BOMBAY CRICKET.

The following are the scores in the match played yesterday on the Islam Gymkhana ground between St. Xavier's College and the Islam Gymkhana:—

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Kanteenwalla, b T Mullaji ...	13
Dongre, c Shafi b C M Ali ...	0
P Chothia, b T Mullaji... ...	3
T B Parekh, b T Mullaji ...	5
Driver, b T Mullaji ...	11
H Mulla, l-b-w, C M Ali ...	2
N P Pavri, b C M Ali	1
Gruther, b C M Ali	0
Kapadia, l-b-w, b T Mullaji ...	2
Anklesaria, l-b-w b C M Ali ...	0
Desai, not out	0
Extras	5
Total ...	42

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

U S Patel, l-b-w, b Desai ...	16
K H Contractor, b P Chotia ...	0
C M Ali, b Dongre... ...	21
Nazir Hussain, b Dongre ...	9
S A Razack, b Dongre ...	3
Tumsowalla, c Mulla b Dongre.	2
A Aziz, c Pavri Driver ...	32
Peermohamed, b Dongre ...	10
Mullaje, c Pavri Driver ...	0
Sheffi, b Dongre	4
Umer, not out	0
Extras ...	2
Total ...	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr C M Ali...50	0	23	5	
Mr T Mullaji...48	1	14	5	

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr Desai.....98	3	37	1	
Mr P Chotia 30	0	11	1	
Mr Gurtha ...24	0	22	0	
Mr Dongre 60	1	25	6	
Mr D Driver 8	0	2	2	

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MOTORING AND SAFETY.

AMATEUR DRIVERS THE BEST.

Both at home and abroad new ideas have been put forward from responsible sources with a view to increasing the safety of motoring both for motorists and the public, but I cannot subscribe to the two most sweeping and far reaching as being either advisable or even sound. In the first place, Mr. Plowden, in commenting upon a motor fatality, gave vent to the obiter dictum that, as a general rule, no young woman should sit by the driver for fear of distracting his attention. This sounds very well from the bench, but we must work always upon the law of averages, and in how many cases has trouble been traced to this source? So far as I can remember, none, unless in "joy-rides"; As a rule, I fancy, drivers are more careful when there are female passengers on board; and the vast majority, including all good drivers, would soon order a woman into the back if she showed signs of actual interference. If negligence through flirtation or any such cause be brought home to a driver, he ought certainly to have his license suspended for a considerable period if not be sent to prison like a drunken man at the wheel. But no law can be passed upon the bald assumption that all drivers are bad drivers or fools with no sense of responsibility, and thereby tar all motorists and all women with the same brush; and, if a woman is merely apt to be nervous, like men inexperienced of motoring whom I have seen, it usually makes the driver more careful. Again, it would not only tend to kill the social side of motoring, but it would be a very serious blow to, if not the death-knell of, the popular two-seater, which increases and will increase annually out of all proportion to the more stately limousine.

This applies also, to the French suggestion that only professional drivers should be allowed to take the wheel. That would mean the extinction of the small car, which is nowadays the hobby of the man of moderate means. If women were not allowed beside the driver there would be no ladies' seat at all in this; and what man would motor for pleasure alone beside a paid servant? It would kill domestic motoring, which is such a healthy feature of the present day, and reduce the two-seater to a mere hack for station work. Again, the motorist of modest means, who can just afford a small car by being his own driver and looking after it himself, cannot afford to keep even the cheapest and most incompetent chauffeur. The wages of professional drivers of all classes would go up by leaps and bounds if he could.

And, the greatest point of all: is the professional driver necessarily superior to the amateur? This, under our present system, I would certainly answer in the negative. I prefer competent amateurs on their own cars to professional drivers, good as many of the latter are. The man who would be hardest hit by such a proposal is the motor owner-driver of modest means, who, apart from life and limb, is the most careful, as he cannot afford to risk costly accidents, and who makes his car a hobby, treating it in every way with the utmost care. What I am not prepared to defend is our present system of drivers' licences, apart from those on vehicles plying for hire, as one of the absurdities of the short-sighted Motor Car Act of 1903 is that anybody, be he blind or paralysed or deaf or insane, by mere application and payment of a nominal fee can obtain a driver's licence; and this has been proved in the past to authorities many a time without any good result. If it were a question of the certificating of all drivers as competent by examination on the lines of the Royal Automobile Club's certificates there would be much to be said for such a suggestion; and I would be the last to oppose any real practical measure that was not repressive or stupidly stringent. As a matter of fact, considering the illogical state of the whole driving business, we have got on wonderfully well so far; and it requires very little overhauling to put the matter on a sound footing, such as a qualifying examination for a certificate for all new drivers, and those who cannot prove at least six months' practical driving experience upon the road up to the time of the enforcement of such a regulation.

Two eminently practical suggestions come from France, with reference to cross-roads and danger signals, in addition to the cutting away of hedges and the rounding of corners at bad places. One is that a red disc should be placed to denote which is the main road, so that any car crossing this must take special care, as the onus of any blame will rest on it, and not on the car, on the main road. This is very sound, as it should be an axiom of driving that the car on the main road be given the right of way, as there are so many cross-roads on its route, and the main road carries so much more traffic. The other suggestion is that the horn should be alloted a proper signal code, as with the lights of ships at sea, telling the car's intentions. This could be easily arranged by a simple code, provided that horns be of sufficient carrying power without being offensive-many nowadays err on both sides in this respect.—Gerald Bliss in *Standard*.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

Friday, 29th August, 1913.

BRITISH INDIANS AND THE DEPENDENCIES.

At the present moment a small deputation of domiciled Sikhs from the Western Provinces of Canada, who have returned to the Punjab, are endeavouring to arouse the interest of their country-men in India in the situation caused by the Anti-Asiatic laws of the Dominion and to plead for Government intervention in their case. Some hundreds of the members of the community, which passed under British control, after the downfall of Ranjit Singh's Kingdom, have found profitable employment in these areas; for the Sikh is an enterprising immigrant, and, until the Colonies became obsessed by the Asiatic peril, was welcomed as a cheap and efficient substitute for white labour, because he is not a disciple of Trades Unionism or any of the democratic ideals which lead to periodical strikes and demonstrations against the alleged tyrannies of Capitalism. The Sikh case, as presented at the Lahore meeting a few days ago, is that further immigration has been stopped—the warning resolutions first issued by the Government of India are clear on this point—that the domiciled Indian who leaves Canada is debarred from returning unless he voyages by an all sea route, which is an obvious impossibility; and that the families of those already settled there are prohibited from joining them. Sympathetic resolutions were passed in support of the appeal of the Sikh delegates, but it is unlikely that the Government of India will take any action beyond bringing the matter to the notice of the Colonial Secretary, because they are unable to protect subjects who are denied the rights of Imperial citizenship. The attitude of the Home authorities in regard to the situation in South Africa is a practical confession of their disinclination to veto racial legislation, even when it conflicts with existing privileges. And from the Australian Commonwealth we have just had a fresh demonstration of the "all white" principle because a Cingalese Doctor has arrived there on board a mail steamer, an act of sacrilege which can only be effaced by his prompt deportation.

It is thus apparent that all the chief Self-Governing Dominions are solidly arrayed against the infusion of Indians for reasons which are satisfactory to their peoples, while it is equally evident that the Home Government will not disallow or modify any anti-Asiatic laws that these administrations may elect to place upon their Statute books. The policy of excluding Indians from these units of the Empire has come into force with the tacit connivance of the British Cabinet which might have stayed it when Natal took the initiative a dozen years ago, and it is now apparently too late to modify it by representations in despatches or by the sympathetic platitudes of Ministers in Parliamentary debates. The recent discussion in the Lords on the new South African Immigration Bill which came into operation on the first of August was a good illustration of the impotence of the Home Government, as all that could be said by the official supporters of a measure which none of them approved, was that it might not be so bad as its legal aspects suggested, and there was a probability of its punitive clauses being modified by the executive entrusted with their application. For the rest, the Act was the outcome of South African public opinion as personified by the Cabinet of General Botha, and Ministers were not prepared to advise the Crown to overrule the wishes of a people who are independent in regard to their domestic affairs. The Colonial Secretary had professed similar sentiments in the House of Commons a short time previously when questioned about the anti-racial features of the Act and the prospects of resistance from those to whom it was to to be applied; hence, although it does not come into operation with the benisons of the Liberal Cabinet, they view it as a piece of legitimate law-making, and hope that it will not be productive of fresh troubles with domiciled Indians. But an examination of the position from the Indian standpoint shows that there are good grounds for the protests which have been elicited by this reactionary measure, while the threat that these objections may deepen into passive resistance is not an idle menace when we recall the occurrences of a few years ago. Hundreds of Indians then went to jail rather than acquiesce in a deprivation of their civic rights, while numbers were deported under circumstances which caused the most intense indignation in this country.

The prospect of a renewal of these conditions is disquieting, and their advent will depend upon the manner in which the Act is applied, and the likelihood of amending legislation in the near future. The local Indian leaders are now negotiating with the Union Government on the latter point, and if they are successful there will be no mandate to their compatriots to resist the law. But if they fail in extracting a pledge from General Botha's Cabinet there will be a repetition of the events of the last lustram, and a corresponding agitation in this country for British intervention to end a humiliating situation which contravenes a most important political principle. The Indian contention supported by documents and facts which cannot be controverted, is that passive resistance was suspended on a written pledge by the Government to introduce non-racial legislation which would not prejudice existing rights. The original Bill was dropped owing to the opposition arrayed against it by the Boer party who regarded it as too complete a surrender to Indian aspirations. It was, therefore, remodelled and submitted to the local Parliament a few months ago as the Home Government were pressing for legislation on the subject as the best means of allaying the tension which showed no signs of abatement. But the enactment as passed a few weeks ago does not keep faith with the provisional settlement as it re-erects the old racial bar instead of deleting it as promised, diminishes the right of appeal to the Supreme Court, withdraws the privilege of domicile in Natal, and refuses to recognise Hindu or Moslem monogamous unions contracted in South Africa. These are the principal points in the Indian indictment of the new Statute, but there are others of minor importance, the whole making a strong case against a piece of legislation which they refuse to accept as a fair settlement of their claims. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who is the champion of the national cause and endeavoured to adjust matters by his tour of a year ago, had arranged to return to India for the purpose of raising the question at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council next month. But he has now postponed his resolution until in Winter Session in the hope that the negotiations now in progress may effect a workable compromise without a resort to the weapon of passive resistance. The next few months will decide whether this is possible, or if we are to witness fresh persecutions of their domiciled Indian subjects by the youngest unit of the Empire as a consequence of legitimate refusal to obey an enactment which deprives them of their civic rights. If, unfortunately, the situation should develop along these lines, the Home Government will be obliged to intervene from motives of humanity as well as on grounds of policy, because a repetition of the occurrences of the last lustrum would be a pitiful illustration of the impotence of the Central Authority to protect its Oriental Subjects, while public sympathy in India would be inflamed to a degree that is not describable in view of the many administrative and racial problems already awaiting settlement.

ANNIVERSARY OF A HERO. To-day is the sixtieth anniversary of the death of Charles Napier, and the occasion will attract attention to the career of one of our greatest heroes, especially in Karachi and Sind with which province his name and fame are inseparably associated as its conqueror. He is best known in India as the conqueror and first ruler of Sind, but conquerors and rulers of Indian provinces, even though their work be of a very arduous nature, are not usually remembered after their task is done. The Punjab gave no greater trouble, and Gough and his Lieutenants had a much harder task in subduing the indomitable Sikhs; yet Gough is hardly remembered now. Napier, it is interesting to recollect, missed very narrowly the glory of being the final conqueror of the Punjab also as he had been appointed in England to do this work which seemed too tough for Gough, but arrived in India just too late and found it already done by the latter after all. When the news of Chilianwala, which was a most serious check to our arms and virtually a defeat for us, was received at Home there was an universal outcry there that Napier was the only man for the crisis and that he should be sent out at once. Even before Chilianwalla the Sikh troubles had produced a general demand for a change in command, and the Company, which then ruled this country, applied to Wellington to recommend a General. The latter at once named Charles Napier, who was however quite unacceptable to the Company which had treated him very shabbily before, and bore him a great grudge for his outspoken criticism of its officials' conduct. Then the Duke named George Napier, the younger brother of the hero, who, though not quite so unacceptable to the Company, himself declined. Thereupon Sir William Gomm was selected, and he actually sailed from Mauritius to take up the command from Gough. But Chilianwala upset this arrangement for the Company. George Napier was again urged to go, but he properly and spiritedly thought in common with the people of England that the command belonged by right to his brother Charles. The Company yielded, but with ill grace; for the Directors of the Company so arranged that Charles Napier, though he was to be the Commander-in-Chief, should not have a seat in the Supreme Council which usually belonged to the office. Napier, of course, declined to go unless he were given the seat, and this was at last conceded. Even then he was very reluctant to serve the Company again after his previous tussles with it, and especially as he was nearing his seventieth year and his constitution was undermined. But the crisis in India was considered so urgent that the Duke who was then in his eightieth year, told him that, if he did not go, he himself would have to visit India and try his skill and do against the Sikhs towar is the close of his life what he had done against the Marathas at the commencement of his career. Better for his peace of mind if Napier had not yielded; for when he arrived the Punjab had been conquered on the field of Gujrat, and he found only the ordinary work of his high office before him. This work soon brought him into collision with Dalhousie, the Governor-General, and he finally left the country under a cloud. The civil authority, as represented by Dalhousie, had triumphed over the military, and Napier's restless spirit, broken by this last check, was soon laid to rest, in August 1853. But within a few months the Crimean War arose, and England had soon reason to deplore his loss bitterly. The aged Duke and Napier had followed each other to the grave in a few months, leaving behind no man like them. The Crimean disasters showed well what an irreparable loss England had sustained in Napier's death.

FORTHCOMING EMPIRE EXHIBITION. An Empire such as ours, which is composed of so many flourishing colonies and dependencies, is usually bound together by two factors; first, sentiment based on racial ties; secondly, commercial relations. At no time have these two factors been more widely recognised than to-day, nor has there been a time, perhaps, when it was so necessary to realise their importance. It is for this reason that all Imperialists will welcome, and appreciate the significance of, the announcement that an Imperial Exhibition is to be held in London in 1915, with a view to showing Empire products and creating a better market between the Motherland and the countries of her sons and daughters abroad. The great project opens out a vista of possibilities which not even the most unimaginative can fail to see. The exhibition should mean the linking-up of industries, the better understanding of each country's requirements, the discovery of new and, therefore, mutually helpful sources of trade, and a much needed opportunity of showing products, the extent of which is too liable to be under-rated without such a means of advertisement. But further than this, the exhibition should be a means of re-strengthening the bonds of attachment between Britain and her Imperial offspring. Colonists and Empire builders in the dependencies will be able to visit their native land where they will not only be assured of a warm welcome but will be able to meet each other, thus tightening the cords which bind the whole family. The Englishman at home will be able to weigh up the great work which has been done by his brothers abroad. When the movement was on foot for the purchase of the Crystal Palace for the Empire we were the first to urge the desirability of the scheme, which was so successful, the required sum being most readily secured, and subscriptions also being sent from the colonies. We pointed out at the time how its facilities and its situation made it an ideal place for the holding of Empire exhibitions and how important a part it could play in the future if it was only used for this and similar purposes. Here is a notable chance, and, indeed, it is only fair to those who have subscribed so liberally that their generosity should be fittingly recognised by holding the Empire exhibition in the Empire's Crystal Palace. The British Dominions Exhibition, Limited, which is responsible for the inception of the scheme, has not yet decided on the site for the exhibition, but it is to be hoped the Palace will be chosen. The scheme, as will be seen from the Reuter cable, has an influential backing, and it is not surprising that it has received a great deal of support from all parts of the Empire. There is no doubt that the various Governments will be alive to the need of giving the project every assistance, financial and otherwise, it needs.

CHINA. The fall of Nanking, which is announced "in positive reports from various sources," was inevitable, though the stand made by the rebels was remarkably tenacious, showing that at their head must be officers who are adepts in the art of war. The surrender of Hukou a month ago gave the loyalists an advantage; for it opened up the river for the passage of loyal troops from Wuchang to Nanking, at a time when the rebels held Nanking and the Pukou railway as far as the Huai river. The balance at once went against the rebels, but they succeeded in holding out at Nanking far longer than was anticipated, though the forts at Kiangyin and Woosung would divert a considerable portion of the loyalist troops and delay a general advance. The end seems appreciably nearer. Meantime Yuan Shih-k'ai is endeavouring to induce the rebels to lay down their arms and with that object in view has issued a mandate emphasizing the fact that internal unity is vitally important to the existence of the nation. The mandate reminds the people of the old civilisation of China whose four hundred millions of people are now living as they have lived for several thousand years under one Government, with the exception of a few breakages of short duration only, and that Government is founded upon liberty and equality which should safeguard China from being assailed by either of the evils enumerated. The corruption of the former dynasty was not to be easily uprooted, it continues, so the patriots resorted to subtle means of appealing to the racial feelings of the people. But all suspicion and jealousy should have disappeared at the union of the five families into one household. "Yet it has been far from so owing to a few unscrupulous villains using false pretexts and spreading sedition for several months since with a view to self-aggrandizement in spite of the critical state of the nation." As soon as the wicked rebels, as he calls them, are vanquished and the national foundation is laid, Yuan Shi-kai declares that he will denounce himself to appease the feelings of the nation—which announcement we take to signify that he will resign the provisional Presidentship and again go into retirement.

THE CHAMPION COUNTY. The men of Kent are proud men to-day, for their county has carried off the County Championship honours. Nor will they be alone in their enthusiasm, for it is not too much to say that next after his own county every cricketer and follower of cricket at Home would prefer to see Kent successful. The county has always been very popular on account of the sporting cricket it plays, and for the last four or five years has been exceptionally fortunate in having a good all-round team and a continuous supply of "colts" who have done well. Other counties, it is true, have more often headed the championship list, but more often than any of them Kent has met and defeated the rest of England single-handed. Including the season of 1906, when her eleven won the proud position for the first time since the Championship was started in 1873, the county have always been well to the front, and this makes the fourth occasion on which it has finished the season at the head of the table. For sometime past there has been much grumbling and criticism about the declining interest in the national game, but this season, at any rate, has belied the pessimists. Whether it is due to the fine weather which they have been experiencing in England, or to the revived interest consequent on the criticism referred to, or to an increase in the quality of the play—it is probably a combination of the three—the season has certainly been a better one and has enjoyed a popularity which suggests no sign of rapid decline, especially when, as was the case on August Bank Holiday, a county match attracts close upon 20,000 spectators on one day, and when to give another instance, the Gloucestershire-Somersetshire match could draw over 15,000 during the three days. King Willow will take a great deal of ousting from his position in the British sportsman's heart—and never while there are those who play in the spirit which to-day, as finely as ever, dominates the game.

HAWKER'S GREAT FEAT. There is no question that Hawker has thoroughly earned the consolation prize, which the *Daily Mail* has generously given him. His is one of those failures which are as creditable as success. He has narrowly missed attaining his object, but his performance is so far superior to any previous effort that it is a triumph for the Sopwith biplane, and a triumph for the pilot's airmanship. Hawker, too, has been pursued by adversity all through his attempt. A few days ago his first effort had to be abandoned after he had gone a little way only. While in his flight he had trouble with two different parts of his machine at different stages before a broken wing brought him down. Even then, according to his statement to an interviewer, he could have righted the machine if he had not had the cruellest of bad luck. He was so very near success that we may be sure the circuit of Great Britain by waterplane will very soon be accomplished unless there is to be a sudden break in that record of rapid progress which has been one of the most marvellous features of the aviator's science, although the event was mainly intended as a trial of mechanical and not human endurance. We must enthusiastically acclaim the splendidly physical feat which Hawker has accomplished. We have all read of the terrible strain which flying at a high speed entails on brain, eye, and nerve, and it must be impossible for anyone who has not experienced it to realise how much of this had to be endured by a man who flew 1,043 miles in 1,260 minutes, or exactly 21 hours.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Malta" arrived at London on the morning of the 27th instant.

THE Duke of Devonshire has been granted five years' extension of his colonelcy of the 5th Sherwood Foresters at Derby.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

The King was joined at Cowes by the Queen and Princess Mary, who left London on Saturday morning, and the Royal party are remaining on board the *Victoria and Albert* until the 11th, when they return to London. After a very brief stay in town, the Court goes to Balmoral, the King paying a visit on the way to Lord and Lady Ripon at Studley Royal.

COWES.

The King and Queen were up betimes and were aboard the "Britannia" by nine o'clock, the Marquise de Soveral and the Marquise d'Hautpoul accompanying them. Owing to a strong contrary tide and failing wind the race in which the "Britannia" was competing concluded at the first round, and on all sides were heard exclamations of delight at His Majesty winning his first yacht race. The most interesting feature of the opening of Cowes Week to-day was the re-appearance after an absence of fourteen years of the royal cutter "Britannia" under racing colours. She was entered in the handicap race for yachts exceeding seventy-five tons T. M. in the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club, and to the satisfaction of everyone came in an easy winner. The King sailed in the race, and the yacht was admirably steered by Captain Philip Hunloke, of the Royal Yacht Squadron. With the King in this his first yacht race were the Queen, Princess Mary, and Prince Albert. After the contest the royal party remained aboard for a cruise in the Solent. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were invited to join the royal dinner party in the Victoria and Albert. The weather was ideal practically throughout the day, the rays of the sun being tempered by a gentle breeze. The castle lawn was animate with people until sunset, while there were thousands in the esplanade and the Green. At the annual summer election of members to the Royal Yacht Squadron the Duke of Sutherland's name was added to the list. The beautiful prizes to be competed for this week will adorn the table at the annual dinner of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which will be served on the glass-roofed platform overlooking the Solent.

ROYAL VISITORS.

London has been favoured this season with visits from quite a number of foreign Royalties of varying degrees of eminence. Last week the indefatigable King of Spain, accompanied by Queen Ena, came over to London *via* Paris and before going down to Cowes stayed for a short time at the Ritz Hotel. From this base Their Majesties enjoyed a round of theatres calls upon the Queen's relations, shopping (both the King and Queen would seem to be inveterate shoppers) and a visit to the Imperial Services Exhibition at Earl's Court. Their Majesties lunched on Thursday with the Spanish Ambassador and Madame Merry del Val at the Spanish Embassy in Grosvenor Gardens where a number of members of the Spanish Colony in London were invited to meet them. The Imperial Service Exhibition was favoured by a visit from another Royal party last week, when Princess Mary, Prince Henry, and Prince George spent some three hours experiencing the delights of the various forms of glorified switchbacks with which the grounds are well supplied, as well as the more serious attractions of the Entrenched Camp and the Naval and Aerial Warfare show in the Empress Hall. After taking tea at the Welcome Club, the party renewed their attack upon the switchbacks, which form of enjoyment seems to possess an everlasting fascination for the youthful—a fascination which later in life develops, in most cases, into a firm conviction that one would much rather pay the money to stop off. The young Princes are now at Balmoral, the Princess being with the King and Queen at Cowes.

BANK HOLIDAY.

That the joys of a popular holiday are always clouded by the sinister shadow of tragedy is a commonplace in these days of cheap and easy travel facilities. Every holiday that comes brings in its train its crop of accidents, and already, though the pivotal day has just dawned, the August Bank Holiday of 1913 has proved to be mournfully prolific in this respect. From nearly every part of the United Kingdom come heartrending stories of mishaps to holiday-makers, and it seems already assured that this year's Bank Holiday will take rank as one of the most tragic on record. At this time of year, drowning misadventures are always more numerous than at any other season, and the very blessing of brilliant weather, which has so far made the holiday so pleasurable, has been one of the factors that have made for misfortune. Those who flock to the sea in such August weather are irresistibly tempted to disport themselves in the treacherous and unfamiliar element. There are more drowning fatalities because there are more bathers. And it is to be feared that there are more bathers than that ought to be—that the holiday spirit, so splendid and stimulating a thing in its way, actually blinds holiday-makers to the realities, and leads them to the taking of risks the full gravity of which they would readily realise in their less exalted moments. Only in this way can the heavy drowning death-roll we publish this morning be explained. And if we emphasise its lessons, it is only because we are anxious that these lessons, grim as they are, should not be wasted.

OPEN-AIR DANCING.

By providing a band and enclosure for Bank Holiday dancing on Hampstead Heath the London County Council encouraged a pastime which should be enjoyed throughout the country. In the merry pre-Puritan days, when children danced round the Maypole and the morris-dancers performed their quaint ceremonies, dancing in the open was as common as athletic games are to-day. Many of these country dances have survived in form, but they are revived only in plays and pageantry. We have not lost the art of picturesque dancing—we have merely neglected it. Only graceful and natural dancing is possible in the open. There is that in the sunshine and the sweet air which forbids the crude shuffling and eccentric poses characteristic of some modern popular dances. The open-air influence was quickly felt by the holiday dancers on Hampstead Heath. They danced for sheer joy of the dance, as their ancestors danced to the music of the fiddle on the village green of

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBARDMENT OF NANKING.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPULSED.

REBELS FIRE ON GERMAN CRUISER.

CHINESE FORT SILENCED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

A telegram from Nanking, dated the 26th instant, says: A bombardment occurred last night. The Government troops attacked three gates, but were repulsed. The defence, however, was less vigorous than previously owing to the demoralising effect of the bombardment.

The Government troops have brought up new guns and placed their batteries on three sides of the city. Firing was continuous all night, and many shells burst in thickly populated parts of the city.

Some Government troops have crossed the Yangtse and cut off food supplies, which have hitherto been uninterrupted. The rebels are compelling the merchants to contribute one-tenth of their wealth to the rebel funds. One silk merchant has been compelled to pay twenty thousand dollars. The Chamber of Commerce has contributed thirty thousand dollars under pressure.

TIBETAN BORDER FIGHTING.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the Tibetans at Hsiangcheng are resuming the offensive, and hostilities are recommencing along the border generally.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON GERMAN CRUISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.

The Commander of the German Cruiser Squadron in the Far East reports that the rebels, occupying one of the Wuhu forts on the Yangtse, fired a cannon and some rifles at the cruiser "Emden," which replied, silencing the fort after twenty-five rounds.—Reuter.

POLICE ADVISER.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 28.

With the approval of the British Legation, Colonel Bruce, Superintendent of Police in Shanghai, will accept the post of Police Adviser to the Chinese Government.—Reuter.

HAWKER'S HARD LUCK.

FOOT SLIPPED OFF THE RUDDER-BAR.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Hawker and his passenger fell into shallow water. The former's injuries were slight, but the passenger had an arm broken. They were both conveyed to a Dublin hospital. Hawker only needed to travel another 497 miles to reach Southampton by 9-30 to-morrow morning, having flown 1,043 miles in 1,260 minutes.

The *Daily Mail* has presented Hawker with £1,000 as a consolation prize.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Hawker has made a quick recovery from the nervous shock he experienced. In an interview, he said: "It was just a ghastly piece of bad luck. My boot slipped off the rudder-bar and the machine dropped fifty feet into the water before I could regain control. If I had been two hundred feet high I could have recovered."

Hawker has received only slight bruises.

Mr. Winston Churchill has sent a message to the *Daily Mail*, saying that the competition is of real value to British flying, and adding: "Though we started last we must persevere till the first place has been gained and held."—Reuter.

STRIKE IN LONDON.

RUMOUR OF SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The strike trouble in the Government offices continues. It is reported that the Colonial Office is dependent on candle-light.

The Dublin trams are now running, the Company having no difficulty in getting men to replace the strikers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The strike position in London is practically unchanged. Many rumours are current of serious developments, including one that attempts will be made to paralyse the whole of London's electric supply.

Pickets, attempting to win over the masons employed in re-facing Buckingham Palace, yesterday met with a rebuff.

The masters meet to-day.—Reuter.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

GERMANY DISCOUNTS RECENT REPORTS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

In an inspired statement, to-day, the *Koelnische Zeitung* says that the correctness of the reports regarding a Franco-German understanding on Asiatic railway questions is subject to the strongest limitations. The German and French Governments have not been negotiating regarding railway questions in Asia Minor and Syria. There has only been a private, and not binding, exchange of views between the French and German groups.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Quaritch, the famous bookseller.—Reuter.

EMPIRE TRADE.

EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN 1915.

GENERAL SUPPORT FOR IMPORTANT PROJECT.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is announced that an Imperial Exhibition, promoted by the British Dominions Exhibition, Limited, which was incorporated on May 8, will be held in London in 1915, with a view to showing Empire products and creating a better market throughout the Empire. The site has not been decided on.

The year 1915 was chosen because of the Imperial Conference and because it is expected that the Empire Trade Commission's report will be published then.

Since the inception of the scheme a great deal of support has been received from all parts of the Empire. Representatives of the Dominions and England have allowed their names to be associated unofficially with the project, it being understood that they could in no way commit their Governments.

Lord Strathcona is the President and Earl Grey, the Vice-President of the Exhibition; Mr. Charles John Stewart, Public Trustee since 1907, is Treasurer, with Mr. Herbert, formerly general manager of the African Banking Corporation, as Assistant Treasurer, Sir Arthur Birch is the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonel Seely, and Mr. Churchill have written sympathising with the project. It is hoped that before the end of the year, emissaries will start for certain parts of the Empire with a view to soliciting support for the Exhibition.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSURANCE.

DEFENCE PROPOSALS NO LOOSENING OF IMPERIAL TIES.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 27.

In Parliament, to-day, the Minister of Defence said that the Government's naval defence policy would show that New Zealand was prepared to do her duty to herself and to the Empire. Whatever New Zealand did, her ships would be under Imperial control for Imperial purposes. The Government's proposals would show no loosening of the ties with the Mother Country. New Zealand had not the slightest intention of going into partnership with Australia in naval defence.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND ADRIANOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.

Government will shortly submit to Bulgaria and the Powers definite proposals for the solution of the frontier question.

The Porte will insist upon the retention of Adrianople and Kirk Kilisse, but will offer certain concessions which, it is hoped, will be acceptable.—Reuter.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

MEDICAL ORGANISATIONS CONSIDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

To-day's sitting of the Punjab Sanitary Conference was devoted to the consideration of medical administration and organisations in their various aspects.

The subject of travelling dispensaries was first considered. Lieut.-Col. Lane, Civil Surgeon, suggested the establishment of fixed dispensaries, within five miles of the people, which would work more satisfactorily than travelling dispensaries. Several members spoke against the motion which was negatived.

Mr. Fenton, the President, announced that the present system of travelling dispensaries would remain.

The registration of the cause of death, next came up for discussion. The proposal to substitute chowkidars and mohuras, by sub-assistant surgeons for recording the cause of death, was discussed at length, and it was resolved that municipal committees should utilise their medical and health establishments for the purpose.

Lieut.-Col. Browning-Smith, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, brought up the questions of the training of second class health officers and sanitary inspectors and the grading and scale of pay, etc., of the latter.

Regarding the first question, it was resolved that, apart from the necessary qualifications laid down by the Government of India, a sanitary inspector should be required to pass some kind of medical test. About the second question it was decided, on the suggestion of Colonel Browning-Smith, to adopt the Bengal model of grading and pay of sanitary inspectors, but as the scale of pay in Bengal was considered too high, the conference decided to have two class of sanitary inspectors with a pay of Rs. 40-4-80, and Rs. 80-5-100.

The Conference rose at one o'clock.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The total plague mortality during the week ending August 23, 1913, stood at 1,033, against 1,379 cases. Bombay Presidency had 450, Madras 49, Bengal 6, Bihar 36, the United Provinces 218, the Punjab 23, Burma 62, Coorg 1, Mysore 168, and Hyderabad 20.

NAWAB OF DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

A report from Peshawar mentions the rumour that the Nawab of Dir has been defeated in his attempt to regain his capital.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

FIRE ON STEAMER.

GIANT LINER ABLAZE AT NEW YORK.

OFFICER AND SEAMAN SUFFOCATED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

A fire broke out in the Dock here on board the giant liner "Imperator".

The second officer and a seaman were suffocated.

The fire began at four o'clock in the morning and caused a panic among fifteen hundred steerage passengers who remained on board overnight. The crew had to cease fighting the flames until the steerage passengers were safely ashore. Fireboats extinguished the blaze at eight in the morning. It was confined to the upper storerooms.

The second officer died leading men into the smoking hold.

The liner had a list of fifteen degrees.

It is estimated that the damage is considerable.—Reuter.

[The Hamburg-America Company's quadruple-screw Atlantic turbine steamship "Imperator" was launched at Hamburg in May, 1912, and was completed early this year. She is a vessel of 50,000 tons gross, the tonnage being about 6,600 tons in excess of that of the ill fated "Titanic." Although 2 ft. shorter in length than the "Titanic," she has a width of about 6 ft. more.]

SEND-OFF TO JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

DEVONPORT, Aug. 28.

The Japanese battleship "Kongo" sailed this morning for the Far East. A crowded "At Home" yesterday evening was attended by the Marquis Inouye, Admiral Egerton and other notabilities. The function ended with mingled "Banzais" and "Hurrahs."—Reuter.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR AT NAIROBI.

NAIROBI, Aug. 28.

The Governor is seriously ill. The Chief Secretary has been appointed acting Governor.—Reuter.

RECENT MINE DISASTER.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF ACCIDENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLAR GOLD FIELD, Aug. 28.

The following is the official version of the disastrous accident at Edgar's shaft of the Mysore mine:—

At 7 a.m., Driver J. Jenkins had taken over charge of the engine from Driver John Richards. A number of trips had been made to and from the 3,226 level, when it was required to hoist and lower to the 3,520. The south cage remained at the surface, and was made fast by chaining in the usual manner, the south reel being unclutched and brakes applied to it. The north cage was then hoisted from the 3,226 level to the 2,520 level and the south reel clutched. The driver, after the south cage was unchained, resumed the working of the engine, that it to say, he lowered the south and hoisted the north cage. After the cage had travelled about 100 feet in the shaft, the drawbar of the south reel clutch band parted, freeing this reel on the crank shaft and thereby became uncontrollable. The driver, on hearing an unusual noise, shut off the steam from his engine and applied both brakes which took effect on the north but not on the south reel sufficiently to stop it. The latter, revolving at a great pace, spent the whole of its rope and was hauled to the bottom of the shaft with the cage. The drawbar mentioned above is made of mild steel 3 3·8 inches in diameter, and showed no flaw in the fracture.

ASHE MEMORIAL.

FORMALLY OPENED AT TUTICORIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TUTICORIN, Aug. 28.

The opening ceremony of the Ashe Memorial building was performed to-day at 8 a. m. under the presidency of Mr Kaleny, I. C. S. District Collector. The monumental mandapam was lavishly decorated, and a pandal was put up. Mr Cruz Fernandez, Municipal Chairman, and secretary of the Ashe Memorial Committee, explained the object of the tribute, and the President declared the building open to the public.

The memorial consists of an octagonal stone Mandapam with a reinforced concrete superstructure, a cattle through and a water fountain. The memorial was raised in Tuticorin with the aid of public subscriptions in memory of the late Mr. R W. Ashe, I. C. S., Collector of Tinnevelly.

PRICE OF LAND IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 28,

Mr. J. H. Abbott, at a special entertainment given by the Anglo-Indian community at the Bowring Institute last night, speaking on Whitefield, the Anglo-Indian settlement near Bangalore, which he visited yesterday, said that it was hopeless to expect the land out there to pay if settlers were paying a price for eight acres which would buy them a thousand acres up north. Not only this, but they were greatly mistaken in not following the example of the ryots around them as to the suitability of crops to the soil. He was sorry to notice that the methods employed generally at Whitefield were against the local conditions.

TROOPS HURRIED TO MEXICO.

GRAVE DEVELOPMENT FEARED.

AMERICANS LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mexico is silent with regard to President Wilson's message to Congress.

Senor Gamboa, the Mexican Foreign Minister, affirms that the Government has no comment to make. The Mexican Congress Committee also maintains silence. Senor Gamboa declares that President Huerta desires that great forbearance shall be exercised, but says that Mexico cannot forego her sovereignty and make future elections to the presidency liable to the veto of any President of the United States.

Mr. Wilson's second Note only requested an immediate answer to demand that President Huerta should not be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. Wilson suggested that, if this were agreed to, he would express to American bankers the assurances that the Government would regard with favour an immediate loan to Mexico sufficient for the temporary needs of the present administration.

Senor Gamboa replied that no loan would be big enough to induce the sacrifice by Mexico of her national dignity, and that it was impossible for President Huerta to withdraw.

Mr. Bryan, United States Secretary of State, has telegraphed to the United States Embassy and Consuls to aid the departing Americans, and to provide funds for the transportation of the needy and also of the foreigners in case of an emergency.

A telegram from San Antonio (Texas) says that, acting on orders from Washington, infantry, cavalry and artillery have been rushed at two hours' notice to the Mexican border, and that a thousand other troops are ready to depart.—Reuter.

POLICY OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

President Wilson read his Message to Congress with regard to Mexico. He advocated a waiting policy. "Steady pressure and moral force will break down the barriers of pride and prejudice," he said. "We will triumph sooner as Mexico's friends than as Mexico's enemies."

Meanwhile, he announced that the United States would pursue a policy of rigorous neutrality between the contending factions in Mexico, and would prohibit the export to Mexico of arms and munitions.—Reuter.

AMERICANS WARNED TO LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

"We should earnestly urge all Americans," President Wilson continued, "to leave Mexico immediately, and assist them to do so, not because we wish to slacken in our efforts to safeguard their lives and interests, but because it is imperative not to take unnecessary risks." President Wilson likewise announced that several Governments of Great Powers had given generous moral support to America.

LATER.

The Mexican situation is developing rapidly. President Wilson has warned all Americans to leave Mexico immediately. He has also instructed the American Embassy and American Consuls to notify all civil and military officials that they will be held strictly responsible for any harm done to Americans or to American property.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA

REPORTS ON TRUST'S GREAT SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has issued a joint report by the Trust Engineer and the Chief Valuer on the main road projects, together with the decisions of the Board regarding other principal projects. It has been decided to avoid the destruction of temples, mosques, ancestral dwelling-houses, and substantial business premises, and the Trust expects to carry out, within the limit of the four hundred lakhs of rupees allocated, the scheme they have taken in hand, which includes the creation of three new roads, a central avenue, and the widening and extension of eight existing streets. The report gives preference to the petrol motor tramways system over the existing electric traction.

LAND VALUES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Despite the transfer of the capital to Delhi, land values in Calcutta seem to be still on the up grade. At a recent auction sale of surplus Corporation land, one lot of about one cottah, in the northern quarters of Calcutta, fetched Rs. 4,700.

GREEN BUG IN THE SOUTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

At the third day's sitting of the Planters' Conference the principal resolution passed was:—"That in view of the presence of green bug on coffee estates in South India, it appears essential that Government should introduce some form of Internal Pest Act in order to strengthen the hands of their scientific staff, but would suggest that before any general Pest Act became law, its provisions should be submitted to the United Planters' Association for report."

SITUATION AT MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 28.

Tribal rumour at Muscat credits the Imam with the intention of renewing hostilities after the Id festival.

CAWNPORE CASE.

SIX ACCUSED IN HOSPITAL.

ARRANGEMENTS TO RECORD EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 28.

The cases of Nazar Mohummadkhan Kabuli against whom a remand was obtained by the police and of four others, including Moulvi Sulleman, a teacher, who had received rather serious injuries in the recent riot, were called on to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore. All these four men could not be placed on their trial along with the rest of the accused as they were unable to attend court on account of their injuries. One of them had to be brought to court on a stretcher on which he lay during the proceedings.

Mr. Boys said four out of the six injured accused were able to attend. The Civil Surgeon's report showed that the other two may be able to attend in about a week. Mr. Boys suggested that the case against these six accused might be enquired into in the hospital.

Counsel for the defence agreed to this, and the court adjourned the case against these six accused until Saturday. The Civil Surgeon was to be asked whether he could make arrangements in the hospital for the case to be conducted therein.

In the case of Nazar Mohomed Khan Kabuli, Mr. Boys stated that the identification of the accused had taken place only a day previously and his instructions were to apply for a short remand, but his difficulty was that police had not till then sent up a chalan against him. As soon as the chalan from the police came in, he would formally move for a remand. The counsel for Nazar Mohomed Khan agreed to a remand till Saturday next and the case against Nazar Mahomed Khan was ultimately adjourned until then, and the court directed that the accused be produced in the hospital on Saturday.

Counsel for the Crown intimated that Nazar Mohomed Khan will either be charged with rioting, etc., and in that case he will have to be committed to the sessions and his trial can take place there along with the rest of the accused, or he will be charged with incitement to riot, and in that case he need not be committed to the sessions, as he will not then be charged under section 333, I. P. C., an offence exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions.

In the case under sections 124 A, and 153 A, I. P. C., against Moulvi Abdul Kadir, Azad Subhani and Hafiz Ahmed Ulash, Counsel for the Crown intimated that he had no further information. He expected Government orders before Monday next when he would be in a position either to lead some evidence against those accused or withdraw the case against them.

BAIL APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. Austin Kendall, Sessions Judge, in passing orders on the bail application of the 101 accused which was argued this morning, said: "It is argued that the detention of applicants is simply penal as the Crown had itself not desired to prosecute under section 333. This is not so at all. The Crown offered in what it thought was the interest of the accused a compromise which would have the result of a prompt decision of the case and the certainty of a sentence in case of conviction which could in no case exceed two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A judge undertakes a very grave responsibility if he allows on bail persons for whom the law prescribed that bail shall not be ordinarily granted. Sufficient reasons have not been shown to me why I should undertake that responsibility in this case. The application is refused."

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

The smuggling of opium to Rangoon on a large scale has been going on for some time at Cocanada and owing to the great secrecy with which the operations were carried out, detection was a matter of considerable difficulty. Nevertheless, a few days back, Mr. Connor, on information received, boarded a provision boat which was carrying supplies to a Rangoon steamer and seized there a large quantity of opium. The serang of the boat and a few others will to be prosecuted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) 7.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The market for coal shares rules quiet with an easier tendency. Jute was neglected. The transactions reported were:—Bhalgora, Rs. 21-12; Empire, Rs. 12-4; East Indian, Rs. 39-8; Ghusick, Rs. 17-8; Gopalichuck Rs. 9; Kossonda, Rs. 17-4; Lakurka, Rs. 17; Raneegunge, Rs. 22-14; Seetarampore Rs. 10. In jute, Auckland (ordinaries) were at Rs. 111.

At their meeting, this morning, the directors of the Bank of Bengal, raised the Bank Rate to five per cent.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "India" with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant, passed Suez at 9 p. m. on Wednesday.

The Officiating Commandant, Burma Volunteers, in a Regimental order issued yesterday, expressed extreme regret at the death of Lieut-Colonel Willcocks, Commandant of the Corps.

The current *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a copy of the license granted to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. to supply the Karachi Municipal area, the Karachi and Manora Cantonments and the North-Western Railway at Karachi with electricity.

SIR WM. MEYER IN BOMBAY.

SURPLUS BALANCES AND TRADE.

SIR CHARLES ARMSTRONG'S APPEAL.

The full text of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Armstrong's opening remarks at the meeting on Wednesday of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer together with the latter's reply has been issued and is published below.

Sir Charles Armstrong, in opening the meeting, said one of the reasons for asking the Finance Member to meet the Committee was to give them an opportunity of putting before him their views with reference to the utilization, for trade purposes during the coming season of the surplus cash balances now held in the treasuries of the Goverment of India. I am well aware, Sir Charles continued, that this question is now before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency but, as the circumstances of the present time are somewhat exceptional, we venture to anticipate one of the recommendations of the Commission in asking you to place Government funds more freely at the disposal of the money market. The exceptional circumstances to which I refer are the curtailment of the usual supplies of money due, we believe, in a great measure to the action of Government in withdrawing funds from the Market and locking them up in their Treasuries, and the continued tightness of money in London which prevents the remittance of gold to India. We are on the eve of what is likely to be a season of bumper harvests in India, the bank rate has already begun to move upwards, and there is every indication that unless Government releases its surplus balances for the benefit of trade, we shall experience the same stringency as we did last season, only in a more acute form.

LARGE COTTON STOCKS.

Owing to the war in Europe the demand last season for Indian cotton for export was checked and the result was that an immense supply was held in Bombay for many months, the value at one time having been estimated at over nine millions sterling. To finance this very large stock was a difficult matter and very high rates had to be paid for accommodation so much so that towards the end of the season many forced sales had to be made to meet liabilities. During these months Government piled up money in their Treasuries to such an extent that at the end of March the amount held in cash in the Civil Treasuries (including the sums placed with the Presidency Banks) was 29 crores of rupees. This position emphasises what was said only a few months ago in this Chamber that by locking up money in the Treasuries Government create the stringency which they profess to be anxious to relieve by Council remittances. Under normal conditions these drafts are purchased freely to finance the export trade, but it should not be forgotten that the internal trade of the country is many times greater than the foreign trade. The proceeds of Council Bills are mainly instrumental in financing the produce of the country after it reaches the seaports, and what is required is money in the hands of the Banks to accommodate traders who handle the crops in the districts. By this means alone can the discount rates be kept down and disturbances in the money market prevented. The influence of a tight market is felt in all directions and at the present time whilst Government held over 32 crores in their Civil Treasuries, an amount in excess of the normal by nearly £10 millions sterling, Bank balances are gradually coming down the discount rate has risen to 5 and Bankers generally are somewhat anxious borrrowers to provide funds for the coming season. The effect on the money market of the Government policy was very clearly shown recently when the Government loan of Rs. 3 crores was issued in July last. Prior to the issue of that loan fairly easy conditions prevailed in the money market but as soon as the proceeds of the Loan had been withdrawn by Government rates stiffened in a remarkable manner, particularly in Calcutta where the bulk of the Loan had to be paid for and where discounts are now understood to be as high as 6 per cent.

This is in marked contrast to the effect produced on the market by an ordinary borrower such as a Port Trust or Municipality, for in such cases the raising of a loan practically amounts to nothing but a transfer of funds, and has very little perceptible effect on the money market.

TO PREVENT STRINGENCY.

Having withdrawn so large a sum from the market one would suppose that Government would feel somewhat apprehensive as to the result, but it is evident that they consider that traders have no grievance so long as the balances are placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for his Council Bill drawings. It may be contended that to ease the money market here would interfere with the sale of the large amount of Council remittances that have been budgeted for, but this I submit is not likely in a year when the balance of trade is certain to be a large one in favour of India. The point really is that Government funds should be made available to prevent stringency, and this I submit can be done by releasing the surplus balances for the benefit of trade. In this way discount rates will be lowered, trade will be stimulated, imported goods will pass freely into consumption and full market prices will be obtained for Indian produce.

The subject I have dealt with is a very important one. It has been discussed on many occasions during past years when circumstances were different to what they are at present. Speaking for Bombay alone, I can claim that we are the largest bullion, discount and Government Paper market in India and that we are a great centre of commercial activity. To carry on and develop our trade money must be freely available and it is impossible for us, therefore, to regard with equanimity a policy which draws money steadily off the market at a time when it is specially needed and by creating stringency hampers trade in all its branches and arrests development. We are anxiously watching at the present time the position of the Presidency Banks, and if their rates rise again during the coming season to 7 and 8 owing to circumstances beyond their control traders in this country cannot be blamed if they severely criticise a policy which enables Government to draw off and lock up surplus supplies just at the very time when they are most needed.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Wm. Meyer, in his reply, said:—

Before I come to deal with the particular subject that has brought us together to-day, may I say how very pleased I am to have the opportunity of meeting you all personally in order to discuss things. I am a great believer in personal discussion as a lubricant to, and in many cases a substitute for, official correspondence, and I hope that this is only the first of a good many friendly interviews we shall have during my term of office. I attach the greatest importance to keeping in touch with the commercial community and especially with that in your prosperous and go-ahead city of Bombay, and though we may not always see eye to eye upon matters we discuss, for the official and mercantile financier must necessarily look at matters from a somewhat different standpoint, I anticipate the greatest benefit of being in possession of your views. I shall always give your representations my most thoughtful consideration, and if on any occasion you are disappointed with the decision arrived at, I want you to realise that it will, as far as possible, not be for want of a clear understanding of what you hope and wish for. It is for this reason among others that I welcome personal conferences. One is able to put points and understand positions taken up so much better in free talk across a table than one can by going through type-written or printed documents.

Now, as to the matter that has brought us together I should like to point out in the first instance that you seem to me a little unkind to the Government when you attribute the scarcity of money you apprehend to their action. I am quite aware that it is contended by many, whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that the present method of keeping the Government balances is antiquated, and should be replaced by one more in accord with that with which we are familiar in England, under which the bulk of the Government money should be held, until wanted by the State, by a State Bank to be created for India as a whole, or it may be, by the existing Presidency banks. That, however, would be a radical change of policy which I am sure you do not expect me to discuss with you at present, since the matter comes within the purview of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance now sitting, on which Bombay is most worthily represented. I must, therefore, simply discuss matters as they stand at present.

STARTLING PHENOMENON.

It does no doubt seem startling at first sight that Government balances in India are so heavy at present. As you, Sir Charles, say, they amounted at the end of March last to 28·9 crores of rupees against 18·4 and 20·3 crores respectively on the same date in 1912 and 1911. At the end of last month again, they amounted to 32·2 crores against 24·6 crores on the 31st July of last year and 22·7 on the same date in 1911. He must, however, also take into account the Secretary of State's balance at Home, and if you do this, you will see that the position materially changes. Take for example the figures as they stood at the end on June (I have not available the Secretary of State's figures for July). On that date the Home balances amounted roughly to £10 1-2 million and the Indian balances to 27·8 crores making a total, expressed in crores of 43·6. At the end on June 1912, the Home balances stood at £16·2 million and the Indian at 22 crores, total 46·3 crores. At the end on June 1911, the Home balances were £19 million and the Indian 21·2 crores, making a total of 49. 7 crores. Taking the aggregate balances in England and India, the conditions will thus appear to be not so unsatisfactory from your point of view as in the previous two years. It has been emphatically stated by some critics that the Secretary of State transfers to himself a far too large portion of the Government balances. Such critics ought to welcome the figures that I have now set forth as indicating a better state of things.

There is another very relevant point, and that is that the enlarged balances in India are mainly due to the Secretary of State's transactions last year in regard to silver purchases. He has of late been anxious to reduce his high balances, and he elected to sell £7 million for the purchase of silver from his Treasury funds instead of meeting the cost wholly or in part from the Gold in the Paper Currency reserve. Now, if he had adopted the latter alternative, our stock of rupees in the Currency reserve in India would have been increased by 10 1-2 crores of rupees. This would have taken the place of gold there; and our note circulation and our Treasury balances in India would have been unaffected.

NOT AN ACTUAL WITHDRAWAL.

By the course actually adopted our Treasury balances in India were raised by 10 1-2 crores as against the Secretary of State's Treasury disbursements at Home. We may conceive for the purpose of this discussion that the newly coined rupees were in the first instance actually in the Reserve Treasury balances. As, however, it is inconvenient to keep coin there, this money was transferred to the Currency Reserve notes of the same value being created and passed into the Reserve Treasuries. The result is that the gross note circulation is increased by 10 1-2 crores, and our nominal treasury balances by the same amount, but this money was not, in any way, withdrawn from circulation in India. It is merely in fact a remittance transaction between the Secretary of State and ourselves in the opposite direction to that which usually occurs, and diminishes the often complained of drain of money from India to England by means of Council bills.

The matter is somewhat technical, but I hope I have succeeded in making it clear that, for all practical purposes, some ten crores of the Treasury balances we now hold have been remitted back to us from London and not specially scooped off the Indian market.

So must further remember that, large as the Indian Treasury balances seem, they have to serve the needs of Government throughout a Continent, and that we cannot be in a satisfactory position in months in which outgoings exceed incomings unless we can open the official year with balances amounting to about 18 crores. The balances in July and August are for instance always several crores higher than they

will be subsequently in December and January; and as it is,though one cannot, of course speak with any confidence on the subject at present, I am inclined to think that if the Secretary of State draws Council bills to the same extent as he did last year, we shall not be above the minimum holding on the 31st of March next to any excessive extent.

PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Another point I should like to impress upon you is the extent to which we have of late years assisted trade by leaving with the Presidency Banks more money than we need do. Under the agreements we have with these Banks we are bound only to maintain a total aggregate amount of 73 lakhs at their head offices of which 20 is the figure assigned to the Bank of Bombay. Our only obligation extends to the minimum balances to be maintained at certain mofussil branches recently opened by the Presidency Banks. As an inducement to the establishment of these, we guaranteed to keep there a minimum of 5 lakhs in the case of most of such branches, and 5 lakhs in the case of some of them, for a period of three years. The period for which these guarantees were made has, however, already expired or will shortly do so. In practice, nevertheless, we keep at the Presidency Banks much larger balances than these. I find that up to December last the average amount we kept at their head offices was 80 lakhs with the Bank of Bengal, 45 lakhs with your Presidency Bank and 25 with that of Madras, or 150 lakhs in all against the required minimum of 73 lakhs. As regards branches, too, the aggregate Government balances also amounted to substantial figures. In the case of the Bank of Bengal they were about a crore, in that of Bombay from 60 to 70 lakhs; and in regard to] the Bank of Madras from 30 to 40 lakhs. The balances, both at head offices and branches, have again been substantially higher during the last few months than previously. I find that in the first week of April we had 4·8 crores outstanding with the Presidency Banks in the aggregate, against 4·4 crores at the same time in two previous years. The July figures would show a larger increase, but I don't lay so much stress on these. You will see then that the Government has not at all been so rigid and unsympathetic as some people assert.

DRAWING OF BILLS.

Again our cash balances have been somewhat increased at present by the fact that the Secretary of State has not as yet drawn Council Bills during the present year as fully as was anticipated. To certain critics of India Office finance that ought to be a welcome proposition, though I gather that you as business men complain of it as releasing less rupees from our coffers than you want. I can only say on this point that the Secretary of State has sold bills as freely, subject, of course, to the necessity of averting a slump in exchange, as the Exchange Banks or other purchasers will take them.

I now come to what you would like to see done. As I said at the outset, I am sure you will realise that while the Royal Commission on Indian Finance is sitting, it will be impossible for the Government of India to take any material new departure in the matter of their currency and resource arrangements. I gather, however, that what you really ask is something more modest than this, that you wish that as a special case we should make a temparary release of some of our balances for the purposes of trade. Well, as to this you will also realise that I cannot commit myself to anything definite at present. The Government of India is that of the Governor-General-in-Council, and though I am specially responsible for the financial administration, it would be wrong to make any important decision without refence to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Council as a whole. The Secretary of State must also be referred to. I can promise you, however, that I will give most careful consideration to your requests, and I hope that in the course of the informal dissussion, which will follow, I shall get somewhat clearer outlines of the actual procedure you desire.

POINTS OF IMPORTANCE.

The following are material points for consideration:—

(1) Our capacity to give loans next cold whether is not as large as is no doubt thought. The Budget brings our balance down to their conventional minium. A balance for loans depends primarily on the improvement of actuals as compared with the Budget.

(2) The Secretary of State expects to share in that improvement; he too does not like working on a minimum.

(3) Nothing really effective can be done without a change of procedure approved by the Secretary of State. Matters are in the Royal Commission's hands at present and the Secretary of State may be unwilling to force their hands.

Again as to the ways in which you desire the Government to assist, the following are points on which I should like to hear you further :—

(1) For what period you desire assistance, and up to what estimated amount you would like the Government to provide money ?

(2) Do you desire this money to be in the shape of loans given to the Presidency Banks or merely by means of expansion of the deposits with these Banks ?

(3) If in the shape of loans, what terms of interest do you suggest, and what do you consider should be the currency of the loans?

(4) How should the repayments of loans be secured ; by deposit of Government securities or otherwise ?

(5) Would not the grant of Government money on a considerable scale affect Council drawings ?

(6) To what extent do you consider that the funds obtained by the Exchange Banks through purchases of Council bills should be regarded as financing the Indian markets as a whole or do you regard them as meeting the needs of a special class only?

(7) Lastly, is the tightness of the market which has roused your apprehensions entirely due to what may be called natural or legitimate causes? Has over trading and consequent lock-up of money nothing to say to it?

A general discussion then followed.

The meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURTS.

CO-ACCUSED'S EVIDENCE.

JUDGES DIFFER IN OPINIONS.

At the Bombay High Court, a bench consisting of Justices Heaton and Shah heard an appeal in which one Manguppa Kardippa and three others appealed against the order of Mr. F. D. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, convicting them in a dacoity case.

The facts of the case are that on January 11, last, a dacoity was committed in the house of one Aminabai at Islampur and cash amounting to Rs. 2,000 and jewellery of the value of Rs. 7,000 were carried away. Eleven men were arrested and they were all convicted by Mr. Boyd, before whom the case came up for hearing. Of these men the 10th accused Manguppa Kardippa, one of the appellants, was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and all the rest were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. Accused Nos. 4, 9, 10 and 11 were convicted on the confession of a co-accused and there was no other independent evidence to corroborate the confession. The above four accused, therefore, appealed against their conviction on the ground that a co-accused's evidence was inadmissible and that there was not sufficient evidence against them for conviction.

Mr. Justice Heaton said that the accused could be convicted on the evidence and upheld the conviction. Mr. Justice Shah however differed from this opinion and said that the conviction could not be upheld.

The matter was, therefore, referred to the Chief Justice for the appointment of a third judge to hear the appeal.

LEGAL ADVISER'S LIABILITY.

At the Bombay High Court before a bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor an appeal was argued against the finding of Mr. Justice Beaman ordering Mr. Yakoob Ibrahim Sayani, a pleader of the High Court, and an articled clerk to Messrs. Kanga and Patell, to pay the complainant, Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar, a sum of Rs. 3,046, being the principal of Rs. 2,000 and interest thereon, which Mr. Sayani was alleged to have induced the plaintiff to pay to one Abdul Rehman Kamroodin on the mortgage of a certain property. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant suppressed the fact of certain encumbrances on the property mortgaged and thereby caused damages to him.

Messrs. Mirza and Setalwad, barristers, instructed by Messrs. Dubash and Co., appeared for the appellant, and Messrs. Strangman and Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the respondent.

The original plaint was that, in the month of December, 1908, the defendant induced the plaintiff to advance to one Abdul Rehman Kamroodin a sum of Rs. 2,000 on the security of the right, title and interest of the said Abdul Rehman Kamroodin in two immovable properties situated at Nishan Pada, representing to the plaintiff that the said properties, as well as the right, title and interest of the said Abdul Rehman Kamroodin, were unencumbered. The mortgage deed executed by the said Abdul Rehman Kamroodin was prepared and attested by the defendant. Subsequently, however, Abdul Rehman filed a suit in the High Court for the recovery of his alleged share in the properties above mentioned, but during the pendency of the suit, Abdul Rehman died in March, 1910, and the suit was revived and continued by one Abdul Kader Abdul Hakim as one of the heirs of the said Abdul Rehman Kamroodin.

During the pendency of the above suit, it transpired that by a writing dated July 15, 1903, one Abdul Hakim Sheikh Miya Jan, the then Trustee of the said properties, had mortgaged the same to one Gulam Mohidin Sheikh Miya Jan for a sum of Rs. 4,650 and that there was also another encumbrance of Rs. 1,900 on the same properties. It was also discovered that Abdul Rehman Kamroodin had mortgaged his right in the property to Gulam Mohidin Sheith Miya Jan for a consideration of Rs. 2,625.

In accordance with a decree passed in April, 1911, the said properties were sold and they realised a sum of Rs. 35,500. But after payment thereout of all the moneys due under the encumbrances and the costs of the suit, it was found that the share of Abdul Rehman Kamroodin was insufficient even to pay the moneys due under the mortgage of his right, title and interest in favour of the said Gulam Mohidin Sheikh Miya Jan, and there was nothing left to pay to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff charged the defendant with a knowledge of the encumbrances, and alleged that he suppressed these facts from plaintiff and thereby fraudulently induced him to pay Rs. 2,000 as aforesaid. The plaintiff said that the defendant, as the legal adviser of the plaintiff, was under an obligation to investigate the title of the said Abdul Rehman Kamroodin before advising him to advance the money on the mortgage of the right, title, and interest of the said Abdul Rehman. The defendant failed and neglected to perform his obligation and thereby caused loss to the plaintiff amounting to Rs 2,000 and interest thereon from December 2, 1908. The plaintiff, therefore, said that the defendant was liable to pay him the sum of Rs. 3,046.

The case came up before the Hon'ble Justice Beaman who found for the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay the amount to the plaintiff. Against this order the defendant appealed.

The case is proceeding.

A CASE UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

Before a bench consisting of Justices Heaton and Shah, Mr. A. V. Lele argued a petition for the revision of a sentence of a fine passed on one Lawrence Rodrigues, a motor-car driver, by the First Class Magistrate of Koregaon.

The accused is a motor-driver under the Wai Motor-Car Company and he was charged by the police on three counts, viz., (1) using a car which had no license, (2) running the car without sufficient light, and (3) running the car on the Wai Watha Road during the night, which is prohibited. The magistrate acquitted the accused on the first charge and convicted him on the second and third counts and fined him Rs. 50 and Rs. 25, respectively. The ground of appeal was that the offence was said to have been committed at a place which was outside the jurisdiction of the trying magistrate and, therefore, the conviction was held to be irregular.

Their Lordships, however, found no reason to interfere, and rejected the application.

INTEREST OF A MORTGAGEE.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, Barrister, argued a motion yesterday before Mr. Justice Beaman for the appointment of a receiver of the rent of a mortgaged property.

The facts of the case are that one Aimai, a widow, had advanced a sum of Rs. 20,000 on a property situated at Kandawady, Girgaum and belonging to another widow, Kamalabai. The rent of the building came to Rs. 170 a month and it was received by the mortgagor Kamalabai. The plaintiff filed a suit for the recovery of her money. When the property was put up for sale only Rs. 17,000 was bid. The plaintiff had not received interest for some time, and the rental of the property was only enough to cover the interest on her mortgage. The plaintiff, therefore, said that so long as the defendant was receiving the rent there was no security for her interest and she, therefore, prayed that a receiver might be appointed to receive the rent.

His Lordship passed an order enabling the complainant to receive the rent herself on her providing proper security.

POLICE COURTS.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Shivji Jadu and Becher Joga with keeping a common gaming-house and fifteen other Hindus with gambling with cards and money on Monday last, Gocul Ashtami day, in a house at Bhuleshwar.

It appeared that Inspector Spiers having received certain information raided the house in question at 5-30 p.m., and arrested the accused in the act of gambling.

Accused having pleaded guilty, the magistrate sentenced the first two to pay a fine of, Rs. 25, some of the accused who were young boys to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

A BOLD THIEF.

Kanji Giga, a Hindu, was yesterday placed before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal on a charge of house-breaking and theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 200 and Rs. 20 in notes, belonging to one Hiru Kila, also a Hindu.

It was stated that last Wednesday night a friend of the complainant had occasion to pass the door of the room in which the complainant lived. He noticed that the door was locked from outside as usual. On his return very soon afterwards he found that the door was locked from the inside. He grew suspicious, therefore, and knocked. The accused who was inside the room asked him to keep quiet. He promised half of the spoil if he did so. The complainant's friend waited in front of the room for some time, therefore, and arrested the accused in the act of carrying away the property.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTION FROM A MAIL STEAMER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. S. Setalwad disposed of a case, in which Mr. Rustomji M. Chichgar, head shipping agent, Government Shipping Office, had obtained a summons against Sheikh Mahomed Bapu, a serang, Shaikh Vazir, Syed Ismail and Mahomed Cassum, paniwallas and Moosa Mahomed, storekeeper, charging them with deserting the P. and O. Mail Steamer "Divanha."

The first and the fourth accused were present, whilst the rest had not been served.

The complainant's case was that the accused signed articles to proceed to sea in the P. and O. s. s. "Divanha" on the 13th inst. but they deserted the vessel causing great inconvenience and had subititutes not been obtainable the mail boat would have had to be detained.

Both accused pleased guilty ; the first accused said that he was driven away by the engineer.

His Worship sentenced both accused to suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th August.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atailla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messges destined for or transiting Bulgaria except telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guayoil Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Petrision, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Saloniku. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for those for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babuesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

EN PASSANT.

To the correspondence now proceeding on Lord Rosebery's address to the boys of the Guildford Grammar School, the majority of folk will probably cry "Cui Bono?" If the disappearance of what have been accepted as manners by the past generation has kept pace with the evolution in personal characteristics in several material points, noticeable in the younger men and women of to-day, it is a case of crying over spilt milk. One thing is certain viz. that manners as one, brought up in the average home of the educated middle class family of anything over thirty years ago, knew them have, to a great extent, disappeared in the old country; so there is little wonder that the imported Englishman of a type, common enough where he hailed from, and with the less trammelled surroundings of the East as an auxiliary, may find any great exercise of politeness and courtesy, especially to those he considers his social inferiors, a mere superfluity. Your article rightly estimates "manners as something beyond the mere superficial observances of certain habits of politeness". They go far beneath the veneer and polish so easily acquired by him who steps on board at Tilbury Docks leaving "the Lord knows what" position behind him alight at Ballard Pier with a position of artificiality ready made for him. Against him the shafts in the present controversy are chiefly hurled. The great apprehension (as one may call it) naturally becomes located at the place of origin. Bombay's young men have the first place in the argument. The other sex are so far left alone, in a way, perhaps, because the point chiefly touched upon with regard to manners is that relating to what is generally accepted as due to that sex in the way of courtesy, but which only comprehends a tithe of the quality we are considering. In passing one may be inclined to think that the degenerate movement in the English home may have taken its inception from the change in the characteristics of the girls of the family. The gentle, modest, unsophisticated girl familiar to the home of half a century ago, whose womanliness loomed largely in the novels of the period, is the exception rather than the rule. As an attribute of less desirable qualities, too often a source of bitter apprehension to parents, the spirit of independence,—in the more misapplied form,—has leavened the very characteristics that most endeared a daughter, and what may be more to the present point ingrained in the heart of the brothers of the home a true inception of chivalry and politeness. To the young fellow, who has come abroad to seek his fortunes, and who (as is common in nine cases out of ten if he is located in a City like Bombay) drops into the society of the nine other spirits worse than himself where the most frequent topic touches on the inference that the opposite sex are voluntarily legitimate exploiting grounds, perhaps the reflection crosses such a one that kindred souls have relegated their own sisters to a similar status, which he intuitively feels, can only be the natural outcome of the signs he was not a stranger to when in the circle of his parental surroundings.

The advent of the pernicious novel, perhaps even more so the quasi-scientific works that affect to teach mankind what it should know about the great knowledge but which read with the eye of pruriency, creates a sophistry which, in the absence of strongly developed traits of pristine purity, would defeat what is put down as an ostensible object in these publications and successfully pander to the full extent of license. But reflections of this nature may be held apart from the more familiar bearings of the subject at issue. They are only suggested to indicate that, if there is any decline in the estimation of the men of the present day towards the other sex in that once deemed essentiality in the gently trainedgirl it is because the fact of her acquirements in the paths of knowledge have broken down the bridge and brought her on a plane of familiarity with them that has bred a spirit of indifference towards restraint. This factor might not interfere with conventional forms of politeness. As a matter of fact the greatest 'bounder' will go out of his way to force his politeness on a good looking girl. But as the authority quoted, as well as the numerous commentors concerned, infers it is from the wider aspect that the gentleman is estimated, and from this standard there is much wanting in the character of the present day young man. One may admit that, generally speaking, they are (or should be) better educated than those of similar status in the immediate past. This fact, too often engenders a quality approaching arrogance, while conceit is but a natural sequence of the artificiality of the position they may be enabled to hold from a social point of view, and from which heights (!) they are prone to look down upon even their own countrymen, in less favoured conditions, with sneering indifference.

Inconsideration for the feelings of another is one of the most prominent marks of ill breeding. This is especially evident in travelling. Few of us have failed to recognise it on board the ocean liner, and it is rampant in our leading passenger service which would appear to tacitly encourage favoured treatment of those of an accepted exalted position who, for some reason or other, find it convenient to travel in the inferior class. In a railway carriage you will often come across a traveller who being *solus* for the earlier stages of the journey appears to have become imbued with the idea that possession of this advantage is a heritage, and that by removing his superfluous luggage to permit you to sit down he confers a favour:—or who opens or closes, the windows, turns on, or extinguishes, the lights without reference to a fellow-passenger. In nearly every case the offender is a young man. But (and at the time of closing this note the fact is brought forward by a correspondent to the Gazette) the Englishman does not stand alone in this reproach, for enlightment has worked equal degeneration among the budding manhood of India's hybrid races. This worthy authority is, of course, more competent to approach, this phase of the subject than the ordinary European who can only estimate the change from one particular aspect depending mainly on the gradual disappearance of the "ma bap" (I think this expression may be enterpreted to hit the meaning) attitude, with the substitution of a front of independence not altogether acceptable to a certain section of our race. He goes into the interior life of the metamorphised to discover that enlightenment is becoming fatal to the old traditions of the home life, in which connection there is a growing indifference to parental demands and decline in the spirit of reverence due to the elders of the family. The real cause is put down to the absence of religious and moral teaching in schools. As the controversy seems likely to be still further extended one may be able to make some interesting deductions ere long

A constant theme among us is the prevalency of thefts more or less, of a petty nature probably, but, as it would appear, likely to embrace to a much larger extent depredations causing greater loss. Bicycles disappear from time to time, being frequently carried off under the very nose of the owner, while pumps, lamps and the like are rarely safe for a moment if the machine is left in any secluded corner. There are of course contrivances available to secure the cycle but these have not extended to make safe the movable attributes. For some time complaints have been current that thefts have been directed to motor cars where these are left in an exposed place, or even at times garaged in an enclosure where responsibility of the landlord is not in the arrangement. Tyres have been recently known to desappear altogether, while a practice is occasionally unearthed of a surreptitious exchange of tubes the one substituted being just repaired sufficiently to carry the car a short distance from the place. An owner cannot always carry in mind the real state of his tubes so that offences of this particular nature might remain undetected. These latter incidents point to the utterly unscrupulous class of men available for motor car work. The facilities for a ready market for these sundries indicate that there are buyers who are equally unprincipled. In the majority of cases the police find themselves helpless in tracing offenders. A combination of motor owners throughout the city which would rule that the antecedents of an attempted sale to one of the circle should be the subject of enquiry before the purchase was completed could alone stop an evil of this kind. But there is no universal Association in Bombay hence in this respect as in numerous other motoring is carried on without any safeguard, or backing which it possesses in the majority of other important towns.

LE TATILLON.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Merrie England. Now that the ragtime craze is declining, it would be well if the popular demand for dancing could be directed towards the open spaces and the graceful movements of the olden time.

All the holiday haunts of the workers of the north and Midlands were favoured with delightful weather. In some places the heat was less oppressive, in others the sky was for a time overcast; but the sun always triumphed, and on hillsides and seashores the workers enjoyed Bank Holiday sunbaths. Holiday-makers at Ramsey, Isle of Man, were bathing in the breakers. A strong north-easterly breeze sent the waves dashing heavily against the sea wall and flooded the promenades. Yachts entering the harbour amid the broken water provided many "thrills" for the onlookers. Before the first train reached Blackpool, it was known that there were over 200,000 visitors in the town. Thousands of people had to secure apartments outside the borough. The weather was alternately sunny and dull, light breezes being welcome. One of the features of the holiday-making among the workers of Yorkshire has been the popularity of long excursions by motor-chars-a-bancs, Derbyshire being the favoured county.

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

The Duchess had at one time aspirations to develop her undoubted talents for writing by the production of a play, under a nom-de-plume of course. She wrote this, laying its settings in the Highlands she knows so well, and to which she is so devoted. This was in due course, neatly typed and sent to one of our leading acting managers. The young princess was literally on tenter-hooks for its acceptance, since her parents knew nothing whatever about her scheme. Ultimately however, it was returned to her with a few scathing criticisms upon it that brought tears to her eyes. It is a matter for speculation as to what the manager would really have written had he known the real author, and what he would have given to be able to produce a play during the next few months with the author described as "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife" on his play bills. For some years past the young Duchess has been, like her mother, an ardent supporter of the Scottish home industries, particularly in the direction of the weaving of tweeds, and it is her intention now that she is preparing her trousseau, to have as many garments as possible made of these materials. Her Royal Highness still retains her liking for cycling, and it is of interest to recall that she was the first female member of our Royal family to ride a bicycle. Queen Victoria was very dubious about the propriety of her "pet" grandchild being allowed to indulge in this pastime, but since the late King Edward had presented the machine to the then Princess Alexandra, her Majesty gave way, though with grave doubts. Next season, the Duchess of Fife will be seen very frequently in Society until the time comes for herself and her husband to depart for Canada, which will not be, however, until towards the end of the year, and her presence at Court will be very warmly welcomed, since the feminine portion of the Royal circle has during the present reign been woefully weak, and Princess Alexander of Teck has been the only one, practically speaking, of the "younger generation" who has been available for this purpose. It has been trully said of the Duchess of Fife that "to know her is to love her," and this can be heartily echoed by those whose privilege it has been to gain her acquaintance. In every way she is a thoroughly English girl, and as such she is well qualified to adorn the distinguished position with which she is now confronted.

MANNERS.

Lady Russell has been talking to the Fabian Society about the "haughty post office girl;" Colonel Sir Thomas Holdrich described the athletic young woman as "untidy,crude, and lacking in manners;" a little time ago the Press was discussing the "superoilious shop girl"; and, finally, Lord Rosebery expresses the fear that the manners of all classes are decaying. Probably he is right; for good manners are the antithesis of hurry and hustling, and the spirit of hurry and hustling is found nearly everywhere now. Lord Rosebery knows well enough, however, that the early seventeenth century which he so eulogises, whose men were "models of courtesy and good manners" was a spacious leisured age. Even now in the Far East, where time is man's slave and not his master, Sir Ian Hamilton tells us a Japanese gentleman would cheerfully die not one but a thousand deaths, rather than be impolite : in the extreme West the telephone girls are so hustled that they do not even have time to say "please" when asking what number is required. Good manners necessitate self-control and self-sacrifice—generally sacrifice of time, which is, or is considered to be, so valuable by the Western. The Eastern has a different point of view, which, whether right or wrong, is certainly worth our consideration.

FAILING APPETITE AND ITS RESULTS.

Loss of appetite means loss of strength.

Everyone who "eats to live" knows that, as he knows that while this condition is due to some derangement of the intricate machinery of the body, it is not always easy to discover its exact cause. The wise man, therefore, insists on taking such highly concentrated and nutritious foods as give him the maximum of nourishment in the minimum of space, provided it is exceedingly digestible and puts no strain on the digestive organs, so that he maintains his strength unimpaired.

In foods for this purpose, as that distinguished physician, Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, has stated, "Not only protein (the body-building food) but phosphorus, must be forthcoming in ample quantities. Obviously, a combination of pure protein with that form of phosphorus which normally exists in the body and nerves is exactly what is needed in such cases. Reasoning thus, Science has produced the combination demanded. It is known, all over the civilised globe, as Sanatogen.

The value of Sanatogen, which can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, cannot be exaggerated. Among the striking, direct statements on the subject, is that of the Physician to the Court of H. I. M. the Czar of Russia. He writes: "My observations have assured me that Sanatogen improves the appetite and assists digestion."

Hundreds of doctors have written of Sanatogen's power in improving their own appetite and assisting their digestion so that they have become strong, vigorous, and capable of enduring great fatigue and strain. Moreover, Sanatogen rapidly restores the appetite, and with it the patient's enjoyment of his meals.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain W. S. W. Brown, 44th Merwara Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his military duties, vice Captain L. S. Fenton, 113th Infantry, proceeding to Gyantse.

Captain W. A. Mearns, I.M.S., to do duty at the Yeravda Central Prison temporarily under the orders of the Superintendent of the Prison.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., to be Assistant Judge, and Additional Sessions Judge, Sholapur, as a temporary measure.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 4th August.

Mr. W. Greer, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The Ven. Archdeacon W. A. Dickins, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 15th September.

Consequent on the redistribution of the charges of the Presidency Surgeons whereby the number of Presidency Surgeons is reduced from three to two, the following appointments are made:—

Lieut.-Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., to be Surgeon Superintendent of St. George's Hospital.

Lieut.-Colonel S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, First District Physician on the staff at St. George's Hospital, Marine Surgeon and in medical charge of the Elphinstone College.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Crimmin, V.C., I.M.S., to be Presidency Surgeon, Second District, and in medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools.

Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., to act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, as Superintendent of Mahabaleshvar, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. Crimmin, on leave.

Consequent on the appointment of a full-time Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College, the following appointments are made.

Lieut.-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., to be Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, to act as Senior Medical Officer J. J. Hospital, and to be, pending further orders, Principal, Grant Medical College.

Major T. S. Novis, I.M.S., to be Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery and Curator of the Museum, Grant Medical College.

Captain B. B. Paymaster, I.M.S., to be Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Major J. H. McDonald, I.M.S. has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Major V. B. Bennett, I.M.S., to be a Civil Surgeon of the first class.

Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Chief Engineer in Sind, is appointed to hold, in addition to his own duties, the charge of the office of the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, during the absence of Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Superintending Engineer, at Simla in connection with the Engineering Conferences.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Executive Engineer, has been granted three months' furlough in continuation of three months' privilege leave.

On the expiry of his language leave Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Central Division to Sind.

On return from leave Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Lonand District of the Nira Right Bank Canal.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Engineer, with effect from 27th August.

Mr. C. F. Efford has been granted three months' leave without allowances with effect from 12th August.

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Haward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

An effort is to be made by the Churches in Calcutta to come into closer touch with sea-faring young men who visit the port.

The police training school at Bhagalpur having gone to Behar, the Government of Bengal propose to establish a central police training school at Sardah in the Rajshahi District, for which sixteen bighas of land are being acquired.

Early next month a Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, in order to legalise substitution of district and sessions judges for the existing divisional judges in the province, will be ready for submission to the Government of India.

Recently quite a considerable sum in sovereigns has been shipped from India to the Straits Settlements. The movement has been assisted by the weakness of the Indian exchange but the Singapore exchange has now dropped to a point which does not encourage further operations of this kind.

Three naval seamen of H. M. S. "Fox" neglected at Colombo to return to their vessel before the departure of the R. M. S. "Orsova," and they were carried to Freemantle by the mail boat. They are to travel so far as Adelaide on the steamer, and they still there receive further instructions from the representatives of His Majesty's navy.

Since the eruption on July 19, the volcano Asama, in Japan, has been developing more dangerous symptoms, and it is stated that a heavy eruption may take place in the near future. The observatory, the policemen's barracks, and other buildings on the slopes of the volcano have been removed to positions outside the danger zone.

The District Traffic Supperintendent, Sukkur, North Western Railway wires :—The line at miles 124, 127, 132 and 137 between Mithri and Lindsay and at mile 98 between Nuttal and Bellput is breached due to the heavy rainfall of the 27th inst. The transhipment of passengers and mails is impossible at present.

Lord Pentland's desire to maintain personal touch with representatives of all interests in the Madras Presidency is by this time well known; but it was hardly to be expected that His Excellency, during a very brief stay in Madras on his way to Simla, just after a journey and not long after his indisposition, would hold a reception. However, says the "Madras Mail" a number of British and Indian gentlemen were received at Government House, and for an hour and a half Lord Petland moved about among his guests, conversing with each in turn. His Excellency, who had spent a busy day, showed little sign of having lately suffered in health or of feeling the transition from the climate of Ootacamund to that of Madras.

Early on Saturday, says the "Malay Mail" of the 16th instant, a serious assault took place on the Sialang Estate blonging to the Sialang Rubber Estates, Ltd. Mr. A. Dryburgh, an English assistant, who was working with his gang, was bumped into by a cooly and knocked down in the mud. On rising he struck the offending cooly with a stick and was immediately set on by another, who jumped on him. Together they wrested Mr. Dryburgh's cane from him and set about thrashing him and stabbing him with a knife. They made off as soon as they thought they had killed him. He was afterwards discovered in an unconscious condition with twelve wounds, from which blood was freely flowing. He was removed quickly to hospital, but is in an extremely critical condition. Little hope is held out of eventually saving his life. The two assailants were afterwards overtaken and arrested.

The experiments with wells in India are still being carried out and experience alone can show where they can be used with full advantage ; but of their utility in some tracts there can be no question. It should also be noted that from the economic point of view their cheapness is a most important factor. In the proceedings at the All-India Sanitary Conference at Madras a short paper by Mr. T. A. Miller Brownslie, municipal engineer of Amritsar, gives some particulars of borings and workings. His concluding paragraph is worth particular attention, for he says :—"The question of the relative cost of tube wells is of no great importance when one considers that from an ordinary masonry well twelve-feet in diameter as built for modern water supplies the average yield is roughly 3,000 gallons per hour and the cost is over £200 ; whereas at a less cost a tube well can be sunk which will yield 45,000 gallons per hour or fifteen times the supply of an ordinary well and under the same head." After such a statement we can fully agree with him says the "Pioneer," that a considerable amount of good can be done by the installation of tube well water supplies for towns and villages of India which are in urgent need of pure water. It is to be hoped that experiments will be steadily continued and that the results gained will be made public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City eported from 6 a.m. on the 27th Aug. to 6 a.m. on the 28th August :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	2	2
Total mortality from all causes		72

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 23, was 570, giving a death-rate of 30·26 per annum per thousand as against 42·89 the corresponding period of last year, and 32·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 62 died from fevers; 15, plague; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 35, phthisis; 28, diseases of the nervous system; 140, affections of the respiratory organs; 52, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery; 33, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 26, Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste 254; Hindu low caste, 74; Musalman, 138 ; Parsee, 23; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 5; European, 3. The total number of births was 374 as against 402 for the corresponding period of last year, and 386 the average over the past five years.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

GOOD RAIN IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS.

The following general summary of season reports for the past week in the Bombay Presidency, has been published :—

During the week there was good rain in parts of Surat, Thana, Kanara, Cutch and Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Gujarat, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha and Savantvadi and slight elsewhere. More rain is required in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Transplantation was in progress in some places.

The standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in parts of Karachi and Thar and Parkar and by insects in parts of Thar and Parkar, Sukkur, and Dharwar; they were suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur, and owing to excessive moisture in Mahi Kantha; elsewhere they were in good condition. The fodder-supply was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. Drinking water-supply was adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur, Larkana, Nawabshah and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though high, are steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind, and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows :—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	12 to 39
Gujarat	14 to 26
Konkan	23 to 34
Deccan	15 to 48
Karnatak	34 to 44

Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 23rd August were 440 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

The following reports for various districts are also given:—

Karachi.—No rain during week; for season 12 inches 12 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 28 inches 8 cents at Jati, minimum 8 inches 51 cents at Manjhand. Transplantation of rice continues in some talukas. Inundation satisfactory. Standing crops slightly damaged by rats in Mirpur Batoro, Sakro and Jati talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Price of rice 6 1-2, of bajri 11 1-2 and of jowari 13 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass 28 and of kadbi 40 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 35 per cent. less than normal.

Sukkur.—No rain during week; for season 99 cents at Sukkur, in the district maximum 1 inch 81 cents at Shikarpur, minimum 40 cents at Ghotki. River at Bukkur 9 feet 10 4-5 inches against 12 feet 3 3-5 inches on same date last year. Standing crops slightly damaged by insects in Sukkur taluka. Fodder-supply adequate except in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas where deteriorating. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation deficient. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 13, of wheat 11, and of rice 6 1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles and of green kadbi Re. 0-6-0 per maund. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 39 and of bajri 16 per cent. less than normal.

Larkana.—Seven cents of rain during week at Larkana; for season 1 inch 55 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 7 inches 22 cents at Sehwan, minimum 1 inch 7 cents at Rato-dero. Transplantation of rice nearly over. Fodder-supply adequate except in Kakar taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition except in Kakar and Johi talukas where it is in poor condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation insufficient. Price of jowari 14, of bajri 12 1-2 and af rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi 20 maunds per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Larkana 20 and of bajri 26 per cent. less than normal.

Thar and Parkar.—One inch of rain during week at Mirpur Khas; for season 13 inches at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 16 inches 45 cents at Nagar Parkar, minimum 5 inches 48 cents at Sanghar. Kharif operations completed except in Jamesabad and Diplo talukas. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage to cotton and bajri by rats and insects in Pithoro taluka and by rats in Nagar Parkar taluka Locusts appeared in Umarkot, Diplo and Chachro talukas, but did no damage. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of jowari 14, of bajri 13, of rice 7 1-2 and of wheat 10 1-2 seers per rupee Price of grass 4 bundles per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 37 per cent. less than normal.

Nawabshah.—No rain during week for season 11 inches 60 cents at Nawabshah, in the district maximum 12 inches 99 cents at Sakrand, minimum 1 inch 48 cents at Kandiaro. Locusts still lingering in Nasrat taluka, but caused no damage to crops. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation deficient. Price of jowari 14, of bajri 13, of wheat 11 and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 12 and of bajri 13 per cent less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 98 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 20 cents at Shrigonda; for season 17 inches 69 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 19 inches 65 cents at Akola, minimum 7 inches 18 cents at Shrigonda. Rainfall slight and general; but beneficial. More rain needed in Shrigonda, Karjat, Rahuri and Nevasa talukas. Transplantation of rice in progress in Akola taluka. Standing crops generally in good condition except in parts of Jamkhed taluka where bajri crop slightly damaged by insect; Weeding continues. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass available. Water-supply sufficient. Price of jowari 11 seers, and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 3 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 48 per cent. less than normal.

Poona.—Rain during week 30 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 1 inch 10 cents at Maval, minimum 15 cents at Dhood; for season 19 inches 71 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 56 inches 27 cents at Mulshi, minimum 6 inches 67 cents at Bhimthadi. More rain urgently needed in parts of Haveli, Purandhar, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond and Mulshi pethas. Transplantation of rice and hill-millets completed. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition except in ports of Purandhar, Bhamthadi and Indapur talukas where they are suffering for want of rain. Area under kharif crops 3 to 165 per cent. more than normal in Junnar, Khed Maval, Haveli, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and 2 to 30 per cent less in Purandhar taluka and Ambegaon, Mulsh and Dhond pethas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 35 and of bajri 30 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 18 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 25 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 35 cents at Barsi, minimum 5 cents at Malsiras; for season 9 inches 96 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 9 inches 70 cents at Barsi, minimum 3 inches 64 cents at Malsiras. More rain urgently needed for standing crops as well as rabi sowing. Standing crops suffering for want of rain. Lands being prepared for rabi sowing. Fodder supply sufficient but kadbi sold at high prices. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in Malsiras taluka. Water for irrigation deficient in Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per 1,000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 33 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 260 village servants and 43 decrepit persons.

Satara.—Rain during week maximum 36 cents at Patan, minimum 3 cents at Valva; for season 24 inches 92 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 63 inches 61 cents at Javli, minimum 6 inches 73 cents at Phaltan. More rain needed. Standing crops in good condition except in Man and Khatav talukas where suffering from want of sufficient rain. Weeding in progress. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Area under kharif crops normal. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequete. Price of jowari 14 seers 2 chataks and of bajri 12 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 17 and of bajri 15 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 10 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 31 cents at India, minimum 2 cents at Bagalkot; for season 9 inches 65 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 11 inches 89 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 3 inches 43 cents at Badami. More rain urgently needed. Sowing of cotton retarded. Standing crops suffering for want of sufficient moisture, and damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Sindgi taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. 2,937 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Green grass available, Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 244, of baijri 261-4 and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantitp of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 44 and of bajri 39 per cent, less than normal. Dole being distributed to 55 village servants.

Belgaum.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 46 cents at Belgaum, minimum 1 cent at Gokak and Parasgad; for season 30 inches 17 cents, at Belgaum, in the district maximum 75 inches 75 cents at Chandgad, minimum 4 inches 45 cents at Parasgad. More rain urgently needed except in Chandgad petha. Sowing of cotton continues in parts of Chikodi, Hukeri and Sampgaon talukas and commenced in Murgod petha. Transplantation of rice continues in Chandgad petha. Standing crops suffering for want of sufficient moisture in parts of Hukeri, Parasgad and Gokak talukas, slightly damaged by rice hoppers in parts of Belgaum taluka and generally in good condition elsewhere. Garden crops thriving. Prospects generally good. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation generally sufficient. Stocks of grain adequate Price of jowari 11, of bajri 1-2, of wheat 8 4 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 40 and of bajri 34 per cent. less than normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 88 cents at Dharwar in the district maximum 1 inch 49 cents at Kalghatgi minimum 15 cents at Navalgund; for season 12 inches 95 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 16 inches 95 cents at Kalghatgi minimum 2 inches 19 cents at Mundargi. Rainfall partial. Rice crop requires heavy rain. Jowari crop damaged by grass hoppers in parts of Gadag taluka and Mundargi petha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of rice at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 12 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Price of Kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 38 per cent less than normal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

The powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class conferred on Mr. Mahadev Vasudev Joshi, Awal Karkun, taluka Shahpur in the Thana District, are withdrawn.

The following transfers in the P. W. Department are ordered Staff Sergeant R. Rooks, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Kolaba to the Thana District. Mr. H. C. Dutt, Overseer, Second Grade, from the Thana to the Kolaba District.

The election of Mr. I. B. Shaikh Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Walwa in the Satara District is approved.

The election of Mr. B. N. Jategavkar, Mamlatdar as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Khatav in the Satara District is approved.

The election of Mr. S. B. Kale, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board af Khanapur in the Satara District is approved.

The following transfers of Inspectors are ordered in the Excise Department are ordered.—Mr. M Coady from Kaira to Surat Mr. S. N, Vakil from Ahmednagar to Kaira Mr. A. S. Satbhai from Ahmednegar to Amednagar (Ganja Warehouse.) Mr. A. P. Bhawnagir from Surat to Ahmednagar.

The following transfers of Excise Inspectors ordered by the Collector of Belgaum are notified Mr. A. S. Samson, Excise Inspector, Chikodi Circle, to be Excise Inspector, Belgaum Circle Mr. A. B. Fraser, Excise Inspector, Sirsi and Siddapur, District, under orders of transfer to Belgaum District, to be Excise Inspector, Chikodi Circle.

Mr. Sitaram Govind Rege is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District for a period of three years vice Mr. Yashswant Narayan Adarkar, resigned.

Mr. Bhagvandas Giridhardas Desai, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Messrs. Channappa Chanvirappa Hulkoti, Vasudev Mahadev Apte, Maganlal Dahyabhai Dara, and Shivshanker Anandrav Shete are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:— Mr. Vasudeo Bapu Shrotri from Rahuri to Parner. Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar from Parner to Rahuri.

CANTON-CHUNGKING RAILWAY.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S DISMISSAL.

A Peking Correspondent writing on July 24:—

This morning's "Gazette" contains the bald announcement that the plenipotentiary powers relative to railway organization granted to Dr. Sun Yat-sen by Presidential Mandate have been cancelled.

In view of the recent conduct of Sun Yat-sen this step on the part of the Government is not unnatural, but it is unfortunate at the moment, when Sun Yat-sen's railway activities are about to bear fruit in the shape of the arrangement for the construction of an extremely important line of railway. On July 4, Lord French, on behalf of Messrs. Paulings, one of the largest firms of railway contractors in England, signed an agreement with Sun Yat-sen to construct a railway from Canton to Chungking, the estimate of the length of which is 800 miles.

This agreement marks a departure from all previous schemes in China, for it involves the construction of the line by contract at a price substantially lower than the usual contract rate, thereby obviating the possibility of improvident expenditure and relieving China of endless commission charges in consideration of the payment of seven per cent. to the contractor. The contractor undertakes to float, as required, loans amounting approximately to £8,000,000 to provide funds for the construction of the line itself. In addition the liability of the Chinese Government constitutes the security, and a British firm of chartered accountants will organize and supervise the accounts. Maintenance is ensured by the appointment of a British Engineer-in-Chief.

AN ADMIRABLE AGREEMENT.

Altogether the agreement appears to be an admirable one from the Chinese as well as from the British point of view. The railway will traverse a rich and populous country, and will connect the wealthiest province in China with the sea at a point near Hongkong.

As Dr. Sen Yat-sen's mandate was good when the agreement was signed it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government will make no difficulty in affording its approval, which is necessary under the terms of the mandate.

Messrs. Paulings are entitled to special treatment in view of the lapse of their contract for the construction of the Chinchun-Aigun Railway owing to political reasons. The arrangement is also entitled to the warm support of the British Foreign Office, for it amply fulfils Sir Edward Grey's requirements with regard to security and supervision. Moreover, it affords the Foreign Office an opportunity to disprove the charges of giving monopolies, which were recently levelled against it by those supporting independent British enterprise of a legitimate character.

It is satisfactory to learn that the British Legation in Peking has already expressed approval of the scheme and that the Chinese authorities are not disposed to consider the cancellation of Sun Yat-sen's mandate as affecting its prospects.

LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO TELL REAL GEMS FROM IMITATIONS.

Most women and many men love precious stones, but very few of either sex know the difference between the genuine stone and the imitation. The production of artificial gems, is one of the most important of industries, and must not be confounded with the production of imitation gems, which is an industry that goes back to the days of the Roman Empire. Artificial gems are jewels made of the same chemical composition and are as the jewel that is dug out of the earth. In ancient Rome, gems were made of glass, and coloured so as to resemble the real stones, and as people in those days judged a stone by its colour only, there can be little doubt that the wonderful stones of the Roman Empire of which one reads were really stones of imitation gems made in Nubia, which was a centre of this industry. In Queen Elizabeth's time all blue stones were called sapphires, green stones emeralds, and red stones rubies, regardless of the fact that the colour is quite an accidental property of precious stones, and is produced by minute particles of impurity in them. Thus one species of gem may exist in an infinite variety of colours.

THE FALSE FROM THE TRUE.

The chief way of discerning whether a stone is real or not is to consider its beauty, weight, hardness, colour, and optical properties. One may leave out such additional means as chemical composition, specific gravity, and conductivity, which it would be difficult for many women to apply for themselves. It has been found impossible to produce hardness, optical properties, and durability in imitation stones, which are chiefly made of glass, so that this test can be applied by amateurs. There is, however, a fraud practised on amateurs which it is difficult to detect. That is a layer of genuine stones is frequently placed over a piece of glass, so that when the beauty and the hardness test are tried it seems genuine, and although one cannot weigh the jewel accurately when set, yet one can avoid this deception by holding the gem in clear cold water, when one can see the joining, if it exists.

EXPERIMENTS.

In modern times the imitation of gems was introduced scientifically by Strasser, in Vienna. These gems are sometimes called "strass," but are best known as "paste"; but with them the difficulty is that if the temperature is raised in making them refractive the glass becomes so soft that it wears badly, and it suffers from exposure and loses its brilliancy. Now, in making gems, attention has been concentrated on the problem of producing by artificial means stones from the actual minerals found in the stones. The experiment was taken from nature, made upon that of the simplest composition. The diamond was, therefore, the first selected; but its production is very costly. It is produced by saturation of iron with carbon at the temperature of the electric arc, and the molten mass then plunged into cold water. The mass of iron is then dissolved in acid and the residue subjected to a laborious process of extraction, the diamonds being picked out by the aid of a microscope. The largest diamond so produced is hardly visible to the naked eye, and so naturally one will not find artificial diamonds on the market.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

THE KING AND YOUNG EMIGRANTS.

The King has graciously replied to the telegram sent to his Majesty from the British working lads' party which is proceeding to Australia as follows :

The King has received with much pleasure the loyal message contained in your telegram from the British working lads' party proceeding to Australia. His Majesty wishes them every success in their careers, and trusts that they will be happy in their new homes.

BIBLE READING RECORD.

The death has occurred at Caerfarchell Solva, South Wales, of Mr. Henry Evans at the age of 82. His custom was to read a portion of the Old Testament, chapter after chapter, consecutively in the morning and of the New Testament in the evening. He started this 43 years ago, and had read the Old Testament over 20 times. He was reading the New Testament for the fifty-fifth time.

'WRITERS' CRAMP' A DISEASE.

It is recommended by the Departmental Committee appointed by the Home Office under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, that "writers camp" and "nystagmus in miners or others (a disease most common among miners, of which oscillation of the eyeballs is the commonest but not invariably present objective sign)," be added to the list of diseases under which compensation is payable. In the case of 'writers' cramp" it is recommended that compensation for a single disablement should be payable in respect of not more than 12 months' incapacity in all. The Committee reported that they heard evidence from a medical referee and from a medical man instructed by a branch of the National Union of Journalists.

A GREAT BROTHERHOOD.

The National Brotherhood Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday next, (Aug. 30) organised by the London Brotherhood Federation.

Inaugurated barely a generation ago, the movement already embraces over 3,000 federated societies with an aggregate membership of about 750,000. Its objects are the spiritual, moral and material well-being of humanity, divested of all credal or partisan characteristics.

Nationally the Brotherhood aims at influencing life in every sphere and it is hoped that the festival, which is the first of its kind will become an annual fixture.

The main features of the Crystal Palace demonstration include band contests, male voice choir competitions and contests for orchestras.

REMARKABLE SURGERY.

At the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital in mail week, before some fifty surgeons of all nationalities, Dr. F H. Albee, of New York, performed for the first time in England a new method of operating upon tuberculous disease of the spine. From the shinbone of the patient, a child of four years, a three-inch splint was taken and inserted edgeways in the cavity left after the removal of the diseased vertebræ. The surrounding tissues were stitched over the splint and the skin wounds closed. The time occupied by the operation was a trifle over twenty minutes. Dr. Albee, who has met with remarkable success in cases of this kind, claims that by his method a cure can be anticipated in a sixth of the time ordinarily occupied.

MR. KEIR HARDIE'S HEALTH.

Speaking at Dowlais, Mr. Keir Hardie said when the time came for him to lay aside the harness (he did not mean politically)—and he was told that it might come suddenly—he hoped those who remained when he had passed into the shadows would be able to say that whatever old Keir Hardie was, he was at least faithful to the class from which he came. He was the guest of the Dowlais Federated Trades Committee, and was presented with an illuminated address on behalf of 6,000 local trade unionists appreciatory of his political career and his effective services in Parliament to Dowlais workmen two years ago.

CONVICT POET.

A convict poet at Home whose verses are being kept safe for him by the secretary of the Church Army's Prisoners' Aid Society has just committed to the latter's care a number of verses which include the following:

"Within this temple.....
Our past sea captains from the suppliant knee.
Rose spartan-eyed to face the battle's shock.
And sweep invasion from the trackless sea.
These deathless spirits, shining wondrous bright.
Pour their effulgence o'er the hallowed nave.
And in the gulf of everlasting night
Illume the holy casket of the grave."

Westminster Abbey is the subject of the verses.

POLICEMEN'S DAY OFF.

In order to provide a weekly rest-day for the London police, it has been found necessary to add 1,632 men to the Metropolitan and 90 to the City forces. The rest-day will not be in full operation until July of next year, but a start has been made. The Home Office White Paper from which these facts are taken states that only 11 of the 56 county bodies concerned have completed their arrangements. In Norfolk, it is stated, the policemen have ample leave and do not desire a weekly rest-day, while Northumberland reports that no change in present arrangements is desired. In the county boroughs the estimated cost of the change ranges from £198 in the case of Chester to £16,898 for Liverpool, which has required 180 additional men. Lancashire has the heaviest expense among the counties, with £11,336, 150 extra men having been enlisted.

£413,212 TITANIC FUND.

According to a scheme of administration of the Titanic Relief Fund, which has been issued, the total amount subscribed was £413,212 2s. 10d.

Of this £28,627 3s. 8d. has been expended in dealing, by way of single capital payments, with 517 British and foreign cases. The balance of £383,754 7s 3d. is held for the payment of periodical allowances to 1,454 British dependents through the local committees.

The estimated income from the present investments amounts to £14,000 a year and the cost of making periodical payments to the British dependents is estimated at £22,000 a year. Thus £8,000 would be spent out of capital during the first year, and the scheme provides for the complete exhaustion of the fund in forty years, the rates, of payment having been based upon a valuation which provides for the fund being totally expended on the death of the last surviving annuitant.

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hasn't or will not relieve and finally cure. Thousands of thankful former sufferers have proved this fact to their entire satisfaction. Won't you? Give it a trial and you, too, will be numbered among the host that has found relief in its soothing, curing power.

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Whether it is for an up-country order or for special ease, Trusses are selected in our application Department and adjusted to the description given. In this Department we make the Mechanical Treatment of Hernia or Rupture, especially by applying many Trusses daily, and mesting Hernia in its various and complicated forms.

Why our Trusses are Superior? Because of the Hygienic material and the soft leather and cushions we place, making the whole Truss absolutely comfortable to wear.

LATEST, We have Latest and up-to-da pads which can be fitted to any Truss: Water or Glycerine, so-called air pads and rubber pads. These pads give the best comfort which can not be imgined unless once tried.

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BRIEF AND PITHY.

SON'S SOLICITUDE.

"Father, don't you think you smoke too much tobacco?" said the small boy.

The parent glared. Had he bred an anti-nicotinian serpent in his own bosom? "Certainly not. Mind your own business."

"Well, I was thinking, father, if you smoked cigarettes instead of pipes they'd be better for you."

"Cigarettes are the very worst things to smoke."

"But it would be nice for you to have cards to give to boys, father."

The father was relieved to find that his son was only bent on collecting, and was not a person of curiously warped moral views.—"Manchester Guardian."

THERE'S AYE SOMETHING.

Mr. Harry Lauder tells an amusing story of two Glasgow women who met in the street and began to discuss the domestic affairs of a newly-married couple, "Aye, Mrs. McTavish," said one, "so Jeannie's got mairret." "She has that, Mrs. McAlpine," replied the other. "An' how's she gettin' on?" the first woman wanted to know. "Oh, no sae bad at a'," was the reply. "There's only one thing the matter, she thinks she could hae got a better man. But then, there's aye something."

THE ICE LEVEL.

A new curling story may, perhaps, be permitted, in the hope that it will, like an iced drink, have a cooling effect on these hot days (says the *Glasgow News*). A wealthy Jewish financier, resident in Scotland, took to the roaring game. The skipper of his rink was the village cobbler.

Standing very much on his dignity, and forgetting that, on the ice, all men are equals, he resented very much the peremptoriness with which Sandy bellowed forth his commands. The latter was inwardly fuming, and only a spark was needed to kindle the fire. The spark came. "Soop her up" cried the souter, No response.

"Soop her up, mon! Soop her up!" Still no response. "Och, will ye no soop her up? You—you—donnert aul Hebrew monument! Soop, mon, soop!"

THE REWARD OF INDUSTRY.

The teacher was entertaining the school commissioners one afternoon (says "Harper's Magazine").

"That is one of my brightest pupils," she said indicating a boy who was seated at one of the desks, intent upon writing; "he is always busy studying while his companions are wasting their time out at play. Morris," she said to the boy, "let me see what you are writing, please."

"No'm," replied the boy, "I don't want to."

"He is a modest boy," explained the teacher. "Come, Morris, I want to read it."

Morris reluctantly handed her the paper, and she read:

"Please excuse Morris from school to-day, as he is needed at home."

TWO TEMPERS TO KEEP.

Mr. George Robey, the comedian, is always physically fit, for as is well known he is very keen on athletics and sport of all kinds. He was talking recently, (says the "Tatler") about the necessity for a music-hall artist keeping fit.

Most of the people with whom Mr. Robey comes in contact, know his boxing capacities, and few of them would care to go out of their way to provoke him to anger. He was once having a heated argument with a man, and things began to look threatening.

Mr. Robey warned him. "Remember, I'm an awkward customer, for in a fight I always keep my temper." The other man cooled down a bit.

"Well," he said, "I'm boiling to hit you in the eye, if only I dared, so I wish you'd keep my temper too."

CLEAR.

"Leap year is instead of its being the next day on the same day next year it's the day after."—A definition quoted by "The University Correspondent.

ELOPEMENT INDUCEMENT.

The rivalry of magistrates who are authorised to add to their incomes by performing marriages is responsible for an amusing advertisement published in Cincinnati (says the "Daily Mail" New York correspondent).

In an effort to extinguish all competition Mr. Mullen, a magistiate whose specialty is to marry romantic couples who elope into Kansas, announces a sliding scale of fees, ranging from 2s. to £2. For the latter sum he advertises:—

"My motor-car will meet couples at the railway station and whisk them into the matrimonial parlour, where the bride-to-be will find at her disposal a boudoir fully equipped with a French mirror, powder-puffs, perfumes, and hair-curlers. At a table laden with fresh flowers a phonograph will play a wedding march while a photographer takes a snapshot of the wedding scene. All couples availing themselves of the two-guinea rate will be furnished with photographs neatly framed, and will be provided after the ceremony with a luxurious breakfast and a handsomely embossed marriage certificate.

MR. LYTTELTON AND THE WICKETKEEPER.

Lord Harris, writing to the "Times," tells a charming story of his old-time friend and comrade, Alfred Lyttelton.

In a Middlesex *v.* Lancashire match Lord Lyttleton was magnificently stumped by Pilling off Crossland's fastest ball breaking back between bat and leg.

When the innings was over Lyttelton unostentatiously met Pilling at the players' entrance and slipped a sovereign into his hand as a token of a brother wicketkeeper's appreciation of a splendid bit of work.

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WHERE SHELLEY WAS MARRIED.

The adornment of the little church of St. Mildred, Bread-street, by the filling in of the large east window with stained glass is an event which will not be without interest, among others, to the many City workers who are accustomed to spend a portion of the dinner-hours once a week at the organ recitals given in the church. If not one of the largest or most imposing of Wren's churches within the square mile, St. Mildred's is not without its own features of distinction. It contains, for instance, some fine carved woodwork, and the roomy, boxed-in pews take us back to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Shelley was married at St. Mildred's in 1816.

THE OBSCURITY OF BRIDGE.

The most extraordinary fact about Bridge, the most popular card-game yet invented—we are quoting Mr. O. Paul Monckton's "Pastimes in Times Past" (West Strand Publishing Co., 6s. net)—is that its history should be so obscure. Mr. Monckton says that it cannot be much more than fifty years old—"an age with which few players will be inclined to credit it, but which is quite small when compared with such hoary veterans as chess, bowls, or even playing-cards themselves." Mr. Monckton gives the results of his careful delvings in many countries into possible origins of Bridge, but the quest, in the main, was fruitless. In the University Library at Cambridge, however, a four-page pamphlet was received in September 1886 (there is a facsimile in Mr. Monckton's book), under the title "Biritch, or Russian Whist," to which is probably due the idea that the game originated in Russia.

THE RECIPE FOR ROMANTIC BEAUTY.

An amusing article appears in the current number of the "Mercure de France" which is not without its lesson to modern novelists. Mme. Anne Marie and M. Charles Lalo, believing "that it is only by an incurable prejudice that novelists represent their heroines as being loved in proportion to their beauty," have examined the features of the heroines in about five hundred of the most important French novels. Of these, 100 per cent. have beautiful eyes, 60 per cent. being blue and 40 per cent. black. Ninety-five per cent. have a beautiful complexion, 70 per cent. being of surpassing beauty, 23 per cent. pale but beautiful, 2 per cent. very white with touches of red colour. Eighty-five per cent. have lips of vermilion or purple, 15 per cent. have pale lips, "implying an affecting beauty, used in general only of convalescents." As for the mouth, 85 per cent. have small mouths, 15 per cent. have mouths "too large, but revealing a row of pearly teeth." None, it may be added, have mouths too large without the pearly teeth. None have false teeth, and there are only hints of "make-up" and false hair. Of the heroines 90 per cent have a beautiful figure; 5 per cent. are lame or deformed, 95 per cent. have fine, well-kept hands, even the working-women and peasants, 90 per cent. have small feet—none have feet too small. Feet too large only found "in contemporary realists and the Chansons de Geste." Twenty per cent. are consumptive or predisposed to consumption, though this feature is almost exclusively found in the novels of 1830-1880. Nervous weaknesses are found in ever-increasing frequency, and are characteristic of the modern heroine. The conclusion of the investigators refers to the gulf which is constantly fixed between the novel and observation. "The infinitesmal part played in the novelist's conception of beauty by cosmetics, false hair, and false teeth is manifestly incompatible with the exigencies and realities of modern beauty, to say nothing of ancient beauty." The invincible romantic idealism of the French novelist will surely find its counterpart in the English novel; but there is an obvious opening for the statistion to provide parallel figures.

PEER, PATRIARCH, AND INVENTOR.

The Earl of Wemyss, who entered his ninety-sixth year in Mail week, not long ago became connected, by marriage, with the Prime Minister, though he is the stoutest Tory that ever helped to kill a Radical measure. It may not now be generally remembered that this venerable nobleman is not only the Nestor of the Upper House, of the Carlton Club, and of White's but one of the few inventors with a seat in the House of Lords. When a promising youth of fifty he devised the "multimplement," which is a combination of spade, pick, axe, saw, and matlock, and designed for the use of the Army on active service with a view to save transport.

POOR TIMES AT OSTEND.

The season at Ostend, writes a correspondent, has not been good up to the present, and the weather, which has been cold and widly, does not make for its improvement. Locally they say that the exhibition at Ghent is keeping many people from the seaside, but Blankenberghe, with its crowded front, rather belies that opinion. The truth is that Ostend has learned little from past experience. It remains one of the dearer watering places of Europe, although the attrations which enabled it to become a great fashionable centre in the days of King Leopold have gone. The policy of most of the local hotel proprietors is the simple one of extracting the last possible penny from visitors for accommodation which is seldom of a high order, and the consequence is, now that Ostend has lost the mark of the highest fashion, people are apt to be shy of visiting the Belgian Brighton, preferring some of the less pretentious sea-bathing station which are springing up to either side. Heaviest of all the blows which Ostend has suffered is the loss of the gambling. It is true that one can still lose money at the Kursaal, but at games which have little attraction for the real gamester. There is a report that gambling is again to be allowed, but at present, for those who have not admission to the private club, the only speculative games are two which have been sanctioned by she Belgain Legislature as legal.

WHEN THE GOODWOOD WINNER WAS "UNPLACED."

Good wood, some eighty years ago, was the scene of one of the most curious incidents in the history of the British Turf. In the race for the Goodwood Stakes the judge was so intent upon two horses, straining neck-to-neck for home, that he quite failed to see a third horse—the Duke of Richmond's Dandizette—which crept up and shot past the winning-post three lengths ahead of the other two. He sent up the number of the second horse as winner, and left Dandizette unplaced. The Duke, however, refused ty appeal, and merely remarked to the repentant judge, "I have always heard that justice was blind; now I know it."




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